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THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

The Recent Victory at Fort Henry.

THE FLIGHT OF THE REBEL INFANTRY.

Cannon, Shot-guns, Camp Equipage and Clothing Captured.

The Batteries on the other Side of the River Reduced.

Preparations for Attacking Fort Donelson.

Gen. Thomas' Advance at Monticello.

Gen. Schoepf's Advance Probable in East Tennessee.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT HENRY.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 8.

Special dispatches to the *Commercial* and the *Gazette* give additional details of the capture of Fort Henry.

At the time of the attack the rebel infantry were in their camp eating dinner. They abandoned everything, leaving thousands of shot-guns and all their camp equipage and clothing.

In pursuing the enemy. Maj. McCULLOUGH, of Col. DICKEY'S Cavalry, captured six guns, and Col. JOHN A. LOGAN captured eight guns and thirty-three prisoners.

OFFICIAL ADVICES FROM GEN. HALLECK.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 8.

Dispatches received at Headquarters from Gen HALLECK say that, after the reduction of Fort Henry, our forces immediately proceeded up the river, in the direction of the railroad bridge, sixteen miles distant, and on the way reduced the batteries of the enemy on the other bank of the river. No doubt is entertained here that our troops soon thereafter took possession of the bridge over the Tennessee.

THE PREPARATION FOR THE BATTLE.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

PADUCAH, Ky., Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The transports which left Cairo, yesterday, with troops on board, came straggling in here one at a time during all of last night, and immediately proceeded up the Tennessee River.

We reached a point ten miles this side of Fort Henry about daylight, where we found the gunboats *St. Louis, Essex, Carondelet* and *Cincinnati* lying at anchor.

The troops on board the new *Uncle Sam, Illinois* and *Alex. Scott* were here disembarked, and again reembarked and landed four miles above, where the rest of the troops were also landed as fast as they arrived.

The gunboats weighed anchor upon our arrival and steamed up to within gunshot range of the fort, when an interchange of shot and shell was had between our boats and the fort, about twenty shots being fired on each side. The shooting was very accurate on both sides. One shot from the fort struck the upper wooden cabin of the *Essex* and tore a hole in her. The damage was, however, trifling, as this cabin was but a temporary affair. Several of our shells burst in the fort, and immense damage is supposed to have done. At intervals between the shots, a rebel steamer was seen manœuvering about.

A powerful Union force is now encamped on the heights of the east bank of the Tennessee River, just beyond the range of the enemy's guns.

The transports, after landing their human cargoes returned to Paducah, where they will take on reinforcements and proceed, as speedily as possible, to the point of debarkation near Fort Henry.

The new *Uncle Sam* met with an accident in returning here this afternoon, about twenty miles up the river, while running close to the shore. She ran into a large tree, tearing away her railings and escape-pipe, and damaging her wheel-house and barber shop, the latter to the great consternation of the proprietor of the last establishment.

Heavy reinforcements will be landed near Fort Henry to-morrow, to coöperate with the force now here, and ere many days shall elapse the crash of arms will be heard in this quarter that will shake Secessiondom to its foundation. I have not been able to learn what, if anything, has been done on the Cumberland from Smithland.

THE REBELS ON THE DEMONSTRATION AGAINST FORT HENRY.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of Jan. 12, had these observations regarding the movement against Fort Henry, which was then anticipated. They are probably equally applicable at present.

"We published on yesterday the intelligence conveyed by our special telegraphic correspondent at Columbus, that the Federal river flotilla, accompanied with a large reinforcement of troops, had arrived at Cairo. This fleet consists of twelve well-constructed gunboats, and thirty-eight mortar-boats, the latter being merely rafts built of heavy timber, 36 feet by 60 in area, and bearing several mortar-guns each.

We have the further information that pilots have recently manifested such a nervous indisposition to confront certain infernal machines alleged to be concealed in the Mississippi and Tennessee rivers, that the authorities at Cairo and Paducah have been compelled to impress them into service, in contemplation of the long-anticipated 'forward movement,' which seems now near at hand.

That a movement in some direction—either on Columbus or up the Tennessee—is probable, seems to be believed by Maj.-Gen. POLK, from the precautionary act of preparation which will at once be recognized in his order, published this morning, directing volunteers on furlough to report themselves to their respective commanders immediately. It may possibly be that the enemy, imagining that the late reinforcements sent from Columbus to Bowling Green, has materially reduced our strength at the former place, has become sufficiently emboldened to defy the dangerous submarine devices said to be concocted for his destruction, and move by both land and water on the command of Gen. POLK. If so, we have reason to believe the experiment at Belmont will be repeated with a far more fearful disaster to Federal arms than marked our victory upon that memorable occasion.

Our correspondent stated, and the stronger indications seem to be, that the impressments were being made for the purpose of moving up the Tennessee River to attack Fort Donelson, and thus reach the bridge on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, so as to obstruct communication between Bowling Green and Columbus. This design accomplished, and a very strong blow will have been struck us by the enemy, resulting in considerable embarrassment to the progress of army operations in Kentucky. We have reason to believe that this matter has been duly considered by our military authorities, and that vigorous and energetic preparations have been made to meet the enemy in this advance, both by land and water. A raid of the flotilla up the Tennessee River is very apt to result in its serious discomfiture, besides eventuating in a *moral* lesson which the pilots already appreciate.

Many, for whose opinions we have high respect, seem to think that Gen. BUELL has been delaying his advance on Bowling Green only to await the completion of this river fleet, intending to move forward with it. The Louisville papers asserted a few days since that he would be fully prepared to move some time between the 10th and 15th of this month, which fully coincides with the above supposition.

At any rate, if there be anything in the mutations of the war barometer, we may look for news of some moment from Western Kentucky during the present week.

GEN. THOMAS AT MONTICELLO.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 8.

Special dispatches to the *Commercial* and the *Gazette*, say that Gen. WILSON'S Division left New-Haven on Thursday, and advanced to Green River above Munfordsville, and that Gen. THOMAS' advance was at Monticello. They could not proceed further owing to the condition of the roads. The country around was completely deserted.

TROOPS FOR FORT DONELSON.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 8.

Gen. WALLACE'S division has left Smithland for Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

Skirmish in Northeastern Tennessee—Probable Advance of Gen. Schoepf.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, of Thursday, has the following:

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, Feb. 5.

On Sunday, Lieutenant-Colonel WHITE'S Cavalry encountered a force of LINCOLN'S Infantry in Morgan County, Tennessee, on the mountain side. The Lincoln force was estimated at from one hundred to three hundred. WHITE charged upon the enemy. Capt. DUNCAN rallied his men twice, when he was shot through the head and killed by J. ROBERTS, a lad, fifteen years old. The Kentucky Unionists were then completely routed, and fled in confusion, leaving seven of their dead upon the field.

(From the above dispatch it looks as though the advance of Gen. SCHOEPF'S brigade had penetrated into Tennessee. The latest news from the West of movements in that direction is up to seven days prior to the date of the above rebel dispatch, at which time the brigade of Gen. CARTER had left its position on the Cumberland River, in Kentucky, and had taken up the march for Cumberland Gap, *vid* Barboursville, while the brigade of Gen. SCHOEPF was on the eve of taking up its line of march for Tennessee, *vid* Monticello. It is quite likely that the advance of the latter column may have reached Morgan County. The rebellion in Tennessee is being pricked simultaneously at a number of points.—ED. TIMES.)

THE REBELS AT THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRING.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

SOMERSET, Ky., Friday, Jan. 31, 1862.

I have obtained from prisoners the following complete list of the rebel infantry regiments, cavalry and artillery corps, that came out of their intrenchments to attack, together with the names of most of their field officers and commanders. These were of

INFANTRY.

Twentieth Tennessee—Col. J. A. Battle; Lieut.-Col. M. B. Carter, (prisoner); Major Patrick Duff.

Fifteenth Mississippi—(Col. Statham, absent on furlough;) Lieut.-Col. Walthall, commanding; Major —— Brantley.

Sixteenth Alabama—Col. C. B. Wood.

Nineteenth Tennessee—Col. Cummings, Lieut.-Col. Walker, Major Falkerson.

Twenty-fifth Tennessee—Col. Stanton, Lieut.-Col. Diebrill, Major —— Williams.

Twenty-ninth Tennessee—Col. Powell, Lieut.-Col. ——, Major Rice.

Sixteenth Tennessee—Col. Massay.

Seventeenth Tennessee—Col. Newman, Lieut. Col. Miller, (commanding during the battle,) Major Landis.

CAVALRY.

One battalion commanded by Lieut.-Col. Brannan.
One battalion commanded by Lieut.-Col. McClellan.
One battalion commanded by Lieut.-Col. Moses White.
One independent company commanded by Capt. Bledsoe.
One independent company commanded by Capt. Sanders.

ARTILLERY.

One battery of six pieces under Capt. Rutledge (late United States Army.)
One battery of six pieces under Capt. McClary.

Total, eight regiments of infantry, two battalions and two independent companies of cavalry, and twelve pieces of artillery.

The Nineteenth and Twentieth Tennessee, and Sixteenth Alabama and Fifteenth Mississippi composed Gen. ZOLLICOFFER'S Brigade, and the remaining four Gen. CARROLL'S.

The prisoners state that ZOLLICOFFER'S Brigade alone participated in the action, and that the only part performed by Gen. CARROLL'S was to increase the proportions of the rout. This allegation appears to be contradicted, however, by the fact that among the wounded prisoners are several belonging to the regiments attached to CARROLL'S Brigade. It is also claimed by the captives that the regiments under ZOLLICOFFER averaged about 450 men each, and that thus the whole number of rebels engaged did not exceed 7,700, inclusive of the artillery. This may not have been so, but there is certainly a great unanimity of expression among them on this subject.

The rebel cavalry numbered together about 850 men. It seems to be the universal opinion among the prisoners that it was a miserable, useless mob. Their horses were certainly of the poorest quality.

Gen. CARROLL is a notorious drunken politician from Western Tennessee. Neither he nor Maj.-Gen. CRITTENDEN appear to have enjoyed the confidence of their subordinates. Beyond the fact of his presence, CRITTENDEN must have had hardly anything to do with the battle. No orders whatever are said to have been received by the Twentieth Tennessee, Thirteenth Alabama, and Sixteenth Mississippi, after they were brought face to face with our troops. All prisoners agree that ZOLLICOFFER was the ablest commander they had.

Young BAILIE PEYTON was killed at the side of Lieut.-Col. CARTER, of the Twentieth Tennessee. He was Acting Captain in that regiment, and toward the end of the fight proceeded with Col. CARTER some distance in advance of his regiment, to a fence. Our bullets flying thick and fast all around them, Col. CARTER expressed the opinion that it would be better for them to lie down. Col. CARTER did so himself, and in that position, according to his statement, kept firing for some time from his repeater, through the openings between the fence-rails, at our men. After the lapse of some minutes, he turned around to look after his companion, when he saw young PEYTON lying dead on the ground, shot dead through the head. He immediately arose, and tried to make his way back to his regiment, but he failed to find it, and in his search unsuspectedly came upon some men of the Second Tennessee, to whom he surrendered. Young PEYTON'S sword, a splendid weapon, presented to him by some ladies of New-Orleans, is now in possession of an officer of the Second Minnesota Regiment.

I feel gratified in being able to assure the friends of the wounded that the best possible care is taken of them. With the exception of a few of the Tenth Indiana, they have all been brought to this place, and are comfortably lodged in the Court-house, churches and private houses. Under the intelligent and faithful superintendance of Dr. STREW, of New-York, the head of the Medical Department of this Division, everything has been and is being done to alleviate their sufferings and insure their speedy recovery. Many of the slightly wounded are already up and walking about town.

The wounded of the rebels receive likewise every care and attention. Some of the worst cases are treated by our surgeons. Their injuries are mostly of a serious character. Some have really frightful wounds. Many amputations have become necessary among them. Up to date no less than 25 have died of their wounds.

The Confederate surgeons admit that a large number of their men were slightly wounded, and were brought off the field. They have themselves no knowledge as to their exact loss in wounded. The mention among them of several field officers by Southern papers, of whose wounding they had not heard themselves, show this. Col. CARTER states that, besides him, there was hardly an uninjured officer in his regiment. Correct returns of the rebel loss will probably be never obtained under the existing circumstances.

The weather continues to be disgustingly unfavorable in this region. Not a day passes without some additional rain; the roads are, consequently, getting worse and worse. As long as cold or dry weather does not set in, no advance of our troops in any direction will be practicable.

I am reliably informed that *circulars have been sent by certain Kentucky politicians, afflicted with negrophobia, to many of the Kentucky officers in the Federal service, requesting them to communicate their views as to what course they should pursue in case an emancipation policy should be pursued by the Government.* What does this mean?

Gen. THOMAS has not, as the Associated Press claims to know, occupied Monticello with a large force, but is here and confined to his room by a slight indisposition.

It will be remembered that, a few days since, an extract from Southern papers, stating that one "Hog-back JOHNSON" had brought information to the rebel intrenchment as to the strength of our forces. This traitor is living on a farm in this vicinity, and is still at large. Would he not be a worthy subject of the attention of our military authorities?

REMINISCENCES OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* writes from Mill Spring under date of Jan. 29:

"The battle did not come off at 'Webb's Cross Roads,' as a Somerset ignoramus writes. It was at Logan's Fields, *twenty-five miles from Webb's Cross Roads.* Logan's is on the main road from Columbia to Somerset, ten miles from the latter, and forty miles from the former place. From Logan's a road runs directly south to the crossing at Mill Spring. That road runs directly through the rebel fortifications on the north side of the Cumberland. The distance from Logan's to the Mill Spring is ten miles. The battle should, therefore, be called Logan's Fields.

There are no Union troops yet at Monticello. People who live in cities seem to think that an army can be moved without anything to eat, and some of them forget that it is quite difficult to obtain subsistence over the meanest dirt roads the world ever saw.

The entire number engaged in the fight did not exceed 2,500 men. But they were *men* all over.

The object which the enemy had in view in attacking the force at Logan's was to prevent a union of all the forces in this locality, and to whip us in detail. The lower Cumberland was blockaded by a part of Gen. BOYLE'S brigade, and hence no supplies could come to them from Nashville. None could come to them from above. It was impossible for them to be supplied from the direction of Tennessee, and Wayne County was too poor to draw grain. It had been effectually drained already. The rebels were therefore compelled to retreat before all our troops united, invested their fortifications, and thus cut off all supplies as well as all chances for wheat, or to march out and fight us in detail. They chose the latter alternative, and had they succeeded at Logan's, innumerable difficulties would have surrounded the Union cause. But they failed because they were in a bad cause, and for the further reason that 2,500 Western boys can at any time whip 7,000 rebels.

It is now ascertained that the rebels killed and wounded will amount to more than 300. This is given to me from reliable sources. It has been also ascertained that a large number of rebels were drowned in attempting to cross the Cumberland on the night of the 19th.

MOVEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL FORCES.

Mr. M. C. GARBER, Quartermaster to the Tenth Regiment, and Editor of the Madison *Courier*, writes from Somerset:

"WETMORE'S Battery consists of ten Parrott guns and two brass howitzers, and belongs to the Twelfth Brigade. The Captain is a very young man, educated at West Point, industrious and energetic. He arrived at Somerset from Standford, on Friday night, the 17th, and pushed on next day, and came up with the brigade on Saturday night, and was in the fight from the beginning till night. His guns threw shot and shell. A rebel prisoner, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twentieth Tennessee rebel regiment, states that one of the shells fired from this battery killed eighteen of the enemy. The two Tennessee regiments have marched five miles in the direction of Cumberland Ford, toward which some movement is anticipated. Col. DECOURCY, of the Sixteenth Ohio, is encamped four miles above Somerset, on the Stanford road, and as near London as he would be at the former place. Col. RAY, Forty-ninth Indiana, is at Hail's Gap. It is probable he will march on the Mount Vernon road. Col. GARRARD, Seventh Kentucky, is at Crab Orchard. Col. MUNDY'S battalion of cavalry is to form a part of Gen. CARTER'S force. WETMORE'S battery is to encamp at Somerset. Gen. SCHOEPF'S brigade is camped on the road from Somerset to Waitsburgh, on the Cumberland. He will move into Tennessee, on the Monticello road, as soon as he receives supplies of provisions and means of crossing the river. Gen. THOMAS' headquarters are at Somerset. He, too, is waiting for rations, and will, in a short time, go down the Cumberland on Nashville, and turn Bowling Green.

The roads are drying very fast. Mr. GARBER rode to the ferry at Waitsburgh on the 26th ult., and found the road in good order, dry and hard, excepting a large-sized mud-hole in every mile. Two regiments have been working on the road between Somerset and Hail's Gap since the battle, and, judging from the long trains of wagons that came in on the 25th of the next night, he thinks the clear weather and the labors of the soldiers have improved the road wonderfully. The captured animals and property have been sent to Lebanon.

Mr. GARBER was told by a secession officer, now a prisoner, that in sixty days Gen. THOMAS, and all the force he would take into Tennessee, would be captured; that BEAUREGARD was quietly withdrawing his army from Manassas, and would soon be in Tennessee. This may be true, but GARBER feels willing to trust Gen. MCCLELLAN to keep the French rebel in check. It seems to him, however, that some move similar to that one mentioned must be made by the rebels to save their railroad communications. If Gen. THOMAS is permitted to reach Nashville, BUCKNER'S force will be cut off, and will be sandwiched between the divisions of Gen. THOMAS and Gen. BUELL. CARTER and SCHOEPF, at Knoxville, would break up the communication by the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and be equally disastrous to the rebels.

TROPHIES.

The Indianapolis *Journal* gives the following description of trophies brought to that city by Capt CARROLL, of the Tenth Indiana:

"Among them were two rebel flags. One was the regular Confederate flag, made of silk, and known as the "Stars and Bars"—red, white and red—about eight feet by five. This flag was taken by JOHN MACKESSEY, of this city, one of the bravest boys in the regiment. On one side of it, it bore the following inscription: 'Presented by the Ladies of Chattanooga, Tenn., to the Marsh Blues. Victory or Death.' So far as learned, the Blues took neither. The other flag was a smaller one, with an oval, centre painting, representing the cotton plant in full bloom, beneath which was coiled a huge rattlesnake, about the length of the *Wabash*, we should judge, when straightened out. This belonged to an Alabama regiment, and bore the following motto: 'Give me Liberty or give me Death.' On the reverse side was the following inscription: 'Marion County Guards, organized May 6, 1861. Presented by the Ladies of Marion City, Alabama.' This flag was taken by W. F. RUBY. CLARK LAMB, a member of the same company, took a beautiful banner inside the fortifications, which was presented to Lieut-Col. KISE, commanding the regiment.

JOHN MACKESSEY also captured two watches—one a gold one, the other a silver one. The gold one he sent home to his father, keeping the silver one for himself. Camp knives and forks, of the most approved patterns, razors, brushes and combs, and various other articles were sent home to friends.

A REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

Among the documents found in ZOLLICOFFER'S deserted camp were the following:

BUCK GROVE, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862.

MY DEAR WIFE: I wrote to you last night, and dated my letter "the night before a battle"—this, "5th night after a battle," a most terrific and fierce battle of over three hours, which resulted in our defeat and the terrible slaughter of our troops. For two hours the bullets fell all around me, and sometimes passed within a few inches of my head, if I may judge from the whistling noise they make; but the protecting Providence of God sheltered me from harm, and I came off the field without a scratch. Our regiment lost ten or fifteen men, and there are others missing who may be yet wandering in the woods, seeking an opportunity to get in.

The cause of our defeat is not definitely ascertained. Some attribute it to overwhelming numbers, they being two to our one. Others to the fall of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, who was killed early in the action. Both, probably, were the combined causes. At first, and for nearly two hours, the tide of battle was in our favor; but at this time no one seemed to have command, and three regiments, viz.: MURRAY'S, POWELL'S and mine, all of which had been ordered up to the place where the battle was raging, remained in position ready to enter the woods where the enemy were under cover firing upon us; but no order came, at least to me, and I presume none to the other Colonels as both of them being in advance of us, remained in their position for nearly one and a half hours without advancing. We were in an open space, with nothing to shelter us except an occasional stump or fallen tree. The General's Aid passed us shortly after we had arrived at our position, and told me that a charge had been ordered; that the Mississippi regiment would charge the right wing, and the Tennesseans the left; at the same time either CUMMINGS or BATTLE would attack the centre. The charge was made, and for half an hour the conflict was terrific. I then saw the troops come out of the wood, in disorder and at a run. Col. POWELL moved his regiment off to my right and rear. My men were about to follow, when I ordered them to stand to their position and meet the enemy, drive him back, or die in their tracks. At this time a fire was opened on my left flank, and my men returned it. The fight was becoming general, when some one told me we were firing on our own regiments. I ordered my men to cease firing, and ran down to see where the enemy opened upon us. Finding we were flanked, and the enemy within about sixty yards, I ordered our men to ploy and take cover behind a fence about thirty yards to our right, which they did in good order, and the fight continued fiercely for 15 or 20 minutes. I then discovered that all the other regiments had left the field but mine. I had only 250 men, and we were being pressed in front and on the left flank by thousands. I then ordered the men to take cover behind the point of the hill, which we did, but finding the other troops retreating, my men started to follow. I rallied about half of them and turned the point of the hill, passing through a field, and was marching up on the battle ground, when the fight——"

—"became a flight," it was evident the Colonel was going to say, but fled himself.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Sailing of the Naval and Land Forces from Hatteras Inlet.

Roanoke Island the First Point to be Attacked.

Disposition of the Forces for the Attack.

Particulars of the Wreck of the Pocahontas.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 7,
VIA BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 8.

The steamer *Eastern State* arrived here this morning, having left Hatteras yesterday.

She brings the important news that Gen. BURNSIDE' fleet left its anchorage at the Inlet, on Wednesday morning, for the North. The gunboats started at sunrise, and the troops and ships followed soon after. Their destination was Roanoke Island.

The weather was fine when the *Eastern State* left' and news of the arrival of the fleet at the island was expected.

Three or four regiments were left at the Inlet.

The *Eastern State* will return to Hatteras to-morrow morning.

The names of the sick who died on the *Suwannee* are as follows:

JAMES F. HASKETT, Company I, Twenty-third Massachusetts; JESSE MACK, Company I, Eleventh Connecticut; WM. H. POTTER, Company G, Eighth Connecticut; SAMUEL GILBERT, of New-Sharon, Vermont, a seaman on board the *Maria Pike*; CHAUNCEY F. CLEVELAND, of Company K, Eleventh Connecticut—all but the last were buried at sea.

CHARLES W. BOYINGTON, Company F, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, died of typhus fever.

The *Suwannee* left last night for Philadelphia to undergo repairs.

OUR PAMLICO SOUND CORRESPONDENCE.

PREPARATIONS FOR A MOVEMENT COMPLETED—THE GUNNERS DRILLING—DISPOSITION FOR THE ATTACK—REBEL SURMISES—GEN. BURNSIDE CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

PAMLICO SOUND, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1862.

The steamer *Suwannee*, with the mail, leaves today, and I improve the opportunity to bring up affairs to this date.

All the fighting vessels and transports are now in Pamlico Sound, and are only detained for a few hours to complete final arrangements, before making a start. As detentions have been the order of the day, I will not run the risk of stating where we are going, lest such information might reach the rebels in advance of us. The weather has been rainy and thick, but at this writing it is calm, comparatively, and there are signs of a bright, pleasant day.

General BURNSIDE and Staff are on board of the *Spaulding*, but when they get into shoal water, they will probably take to a smaller vessel—perhaps the *Picket*. The troops are in good spirits. Two or three days' practice at the guns has given the gunners a good command of their respective pieces. General FOSTER'S Brigade is to lead the attack, and make the first landing. The conjectures contained in the Richmond papers which I send herewith—as to the destination of the expedition—are likely to prove correct, since they cover nearly every important place in the State of North Carolina. We shall probably move from one point to another as circumstances seem to favor. The forces to be employed against the rebels will be able, we think, "to take, hold and possess the places and property" of the Government in the old North State. The navy will have to open the ball, and will, no doubt, win a large share of credit, which we shall all be ready to accord to its achievements.

The General has succeeded beyond his expectations in getting the vessels into deep water. We can easily transport the entire force of the expedition to any required point. He is in the best of spirits, and the feeling is shared by his associate Generals and subordinate officers.

On my return to my old quarters on board the *Highlander*, I found Col. KURTZ and the Massachusetts Twenty-third in excellent health and spirits. Capt. DAYTON has received a commission to command the big guns of his vessel when they shall have landed. Complete land carriages and transportation are provided for the entire armament of the fleet. The only obstacles I apprehend—at least the chief—will be the shoal water surroundings of the places to be attacked, and perhaps sunken vessels to obstruct the channels. The latter difficulty is provided against.

The body of WILLIAM TAYLOR, second mate of the ship *Ann E. Thompson*, floated ashore a day or two since, and has been interred on the beach.

I omitted to mention that the damage to the *New Brunswick's* wheel has been repaired. The *Louisiana* is the only vessel not over. Her connection pipes have been broken, and it will be some time before she is fit for service.

A small wood schooner, with five persons, deserters from the rebel army, two of them natives of New-York, came down yesterday morning. One belonged to New-Jersey, two others living in North Carolina. They had all been impressed into the service. Two of them have volunteered, under constraint. They report the troops at Middletown as very much demoralized. There were two companies of foreigners, all of whom had been impressed. They bring no information that is relied upon, except that there are masked batteries on the way to Newbern. They *heard* that there were 10,000 men at Roanoke Island.

The command, to-day, both army and navy, appear in excellent spirits, and their motto is, "No such word as fail." E. S.

THE WRECK OF THE POCAHONTAS.

HATTERAS INLET, Monday, Jan. 20.

The steam transport *Pocahontas*, which left Fortress Monroe on Wednesday last, was wrecked off Kinnie Keet, on Friday night, the 17th inst. She had about a hundred horses for the Rhode Island Regiment, together with harnesses, hay and oats. There were about fifty men, soldiers, sailors, and others, who were all saved. The horses were lost, except about thirty, which were brought ashore. The vessel was rotten, and pronounced unseaworthy by competent persons at Annapolis, ere she sailed for Fortress Monroe. The Division Quartermaster, on being informed by the Rhode Island Quartermaster that the boat was unfit to move from the dock, remarked that "he did not care a d——n, she must go." The Rhode Island Quartermaster then remarked that it was certain death to the men and horses, and the more certain loss of the old vessel herself. Her boiler was rotten. According to the statements of various soldiers who escaped, they had to stop at one time on the way for several hours, in consequence of a hole in the boiler, which they declare was remedied by the introduction of a pine plug. These gentlemen declare also that the captain and engineer were drunk most of the way, and that the engineer was drunk when he attempted to mend the boiler.

At the time of the wreck, the grate under the boiler had given way; the smoke-stack had fallen through, and by the force of every wave beating the old vessel, her beams would break, and she would "smash away generally." At this time she had grounded, and soon she was in pieces. The soldiers say the scene among the horses was fearful in the extreme. The poor creatures would fall among the fragments of the wreck, where they would be mangled and bruised, groaning in a manner that made the soldiers tremble with mingled pity and horror, notwithstanding their own danger.

One horse, a fine gray, just as the vessel was going to pieces, moved briskly to the Captain's cabin and entered it. In a moment that quarter of the vessel broke away, the horse, in the meanwhile, holding his ground. His position was maintained with the steadiness of a man; he had found a life preserver, and he made excellent use of it. As the waves would heave the portion of the wreck hither and thither, he would balance himself and "hold on," till finally, after much skillful engineering, he got ashore in the Captain's cabin.

A dog, the property of a Rhode Island soldier, left the wreck in the midst of the confusion, and got ashore on a plank. Seeing that all the men were not yet off, he became uneasy, as if anxious respecting their safety. He faced the huge breakers, jumped in, swam to the wreck and got on. By this time all the soldiers were on the line going to the beach from the wreck. He now stood wondering how he should again reach the shore and join "his regiment," when he saw a bale of hay floating from the wreck, and mounted it, and held his ground well till he got safely on the beach, when, seeing all his friends safe, he wagged his tail and appeared glad. An old Rhode Islander, when the vessel grounded, having no hopes of reaching shore, made up his mind that his time to die had come. He was firm and composed, for he "loved and served his God." Very soon a fellow soldier came up and remarked, "Well, I begin to think we are gone." "I think so," replied the old veteran Christian, "but are you ready?" he inquired. Soon a means of escape presented itself, and they were all saved. They were kindly treated by the natives, and, after a long march of a day and a half, they reached Camp Winfield, where the Ninth New-York Volunteers gave them a good and warm welcome, together with as good a dinner as could be procured. The Rhode Islanders contend that the Captain of the *Pocahontas* was a traitor. He is a Baltimorean. C.

FROM PORT royal.

Exaggerations Regarding the Expedition to Savannah.

Commodore Dupont Interdicting Communication with the North.

We have received information from the officers of the United States sloop-of-war *Savannah*, to the effect that the expedition spoken of as having departed for the Savannah River has been wonderfully magnified, and, in fact, could scarcely be called an expedition, as it consisted only of a few small gunboats and one brigade, "or 2,000 men," which sailed from Port Royal for the purpose of reconnoitering the Savannah River and to keep the men in exercise. A portion of these boats entered the Savannah River by a creek on the north, and the others by a creek on the south, and upon reaching the river they found the channel obstructed, and could not proceed. They, however, discovered three or four of the enemy's fleet, on their way from Fort Pulaski to Savannah, who were obliged to run the gauntlet, and run by singly, when the Federal gunboats opened fire upon them, but could not ascertain the amount of damage done; hence the heavy firing heard in that direction. The main part of the expedition had returned to Port Royal, and when the *Savannah* left, a number of cannon were being sent through the creeks, but for what purpose it has not been ascertained.

We are informed by an officer on board the *Savannah* that, in consequence of the defeats in the plans of these expeditions by their premature exposition by the Press, Commodore DUPONT has and will prevent all communication between Port Royal and the North until his plans are perfected; neither steamers nor sailing-vessels will be allowed to depart.

It is worthy of remark that the *Savannah* is the only frigate that ever sailed on the Savannah River. A large number of her crew have the scurvy. As the ship was fitted out in a hurry in June last, she is in a great degree unfit for use from dampness, &c. Then, too, there was no opportunity to procure fresh provisions in the Savannah River. This disease breaking out, those who were wounded died, as their wounds would not heal while so afflicted, but would mortify. The *Savannah* yesterday morning went to the Navy Yard.

THE BUTLER EXPEDITION.

Sailing of Another Portion of the Fleet for Ship Island.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 8.

The ships *Ocean Pearl, Idaho*, and *North America*, with the troops and stores, forming a part of the Butler Expedition, sailed this forenoon for Ship Island.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC CHARTERED.

The ships *Great Republic*, 3,356 tons, and the *George Washington*, 1,534 tons, each rating A 1½, have been chartered by the Government for the use of the Butler Expedition, and are fitting out with all possible dispatch. The *Great Republic* will carry 5,000 men, 500 horses, and 1,000 tons of coal. She was in the Government employ a few weeks ago, and made a trip to Port Royal.

NEWS FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 8.

On the receipt of the news of the capture of Fort Henry, the Ohio Senate adjourned.

The rumor that Gen. MCCLELLAN has been superseded in the chief command of the army causes much excitement.

Resolutions calling on the Government for active, energetic and earnest warfare will be offered in the Ohio House of Assembly to-day.

The expulsion of Senator BRIGHT gave great joy Indianapolis.

The Forty-eighth and Fifty-second Indiana Regiments have gone to Cairo.

Assistant Secretary of War SCOTT was at Indianapolis on Thursday, on an official visit, and left for Kentucky, yesterday.

FROM KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Feb. 7.

The Lower House of the Kansas Legislature have, by a vote of 60 to 7, passed a resolution requesting the President to appoint Gen. JIM LANE a Major-General, and give him the command of the Southern expedition.

The conservative men of this city have made an exposure of a recent bill of Kansas bonds, to the Department of the interior, by which the State has been swindled of a large amount, probably $50,000.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States steam transport *Planet* sailed last evening for Locust Point. She carried a full cargo of rifles, ammunition, gun carriages, telegraph wire and clothing.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Total Failure of the Merrimac Experiment.

News from the National Fleet below Savannah.

Interesting Speculations Regarding National Plans.

The Danger in Tennessee and North Carolina.

The Heaviest Blow About to be Inflicted upon the Rebel Cause.

The Capture of Savannah Apprehended.

Miscellaneous News from Various Points

NEWS RECEIVED AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 7.

Several prisoners of war, exchanged on parole and several other passengers, came down from Baltimore this morning, to go South. They were sent to Craney Island by a flag of truce, under command of Major JONES.

No passengers came back with the flag of truce.

Nothing had been heard at Norfolk of the Burnside Expedition.

The only copy of the Norfolk *Day Book* received contains an editorial censuring the newspapers for giving publicity to the statement that the *Merrimac* is a failure. It admits the fact to be true, and gives a full statement of the difficulties in regard to her. It appears that the calculation in displacement was erroneous. An error amounting to more than two hundred tons was discovered when the ship was floated off, and this causes the present detention.

The chief subject of regret, however, is, that when she was shored up again the ship caught upon the blocks and received a considerable strain; consequently some parts of the machinery have been taken up, and a quantity of dead-wood will have to be introduced to correct the tendency to log. It is vain to deny that it is a serious injury to the ship, but we are happy to state, that a careful survey shows that it is by no means irreparable.

The *Day Book* commences a column editorial, giving a melancholy account of the *Merrimac*, in the following strain:

"We have scarcely patience enough left to condemn in temperate language the reckless impropriety of two of our cotemporaries, who have seen fit, in their thirst for notoriety, to thrust before the public the fact that the *Merrimac* has proved an abortion."

The article also says:

"Her great draught of water will prevent her taking part in active operations. This draught originally was about 24 feet, and it has been considerably increased.',

The editor comforts himself that at all events she she can be used as a floating battery.

The Savannah *Republican* says that the glass yesterday revealed no new movements among the Federal vessels lying in the cut, north of the river, beyond an addition to the number. Some imagine they have moved nearer to the river, but we could discover no material change in their position. Persons familiar with the water courses in that locality say they have not yet reached Wall's Cut, but are lying in the river beyond, which does not communicate with the main channel—yet vessels occupying their position can readily command the main passage. It has been stated by persons who ought to know, that portions of Mud River grow dry at three-quarters ebb tide, and that if the Yankee gunboats should pass all the obstructions they would not be able to come through.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that the Burnside Expedition will have, at least, the effect of making us look well to our defences in that quarter. Roanoke Island ought to be made impregnable. All our batteries there and elsewhere should be provided with bomb-proof coverings. The channel should be obstructed, and no means left unemployed to foil the enemy.

The *Rhode Island*, which arrived from Philadelphia yesterday, sailed for Port Royal this afternoon.

SPECULATIONS REGARDING NATIONAL PLANS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The enemy have announced four grand objects as the aim of their strategy and of their vast system of preparation. First in importance among them is the advance upon Richmond from the banks of the Potomac. Next is the descent of the Mississippi, with a view to the capture of New-Orleans, and the opening of that great channel of navigation to the pent-up West. Next is the penetration of the interior from the direction of the Kanawha Valley, or from Eastern Kentucky, for the double purpose of breaking up our railroad communication from Lynchburg to Nashville, and of giving support to the disaffected population of East Tennessee. Lastly, is the invasion of North Carolina from the seaboard, and the capture of the great Southern line of railroad between Weldon and Wilmington. When these grand objects are stated, their whole programme is disclosed, for all other operations undertaken or carried on, are either auxiliary to these, or intended for mere local objects, such as opening a cotton port, or to subserve mere secondary and subordinate purposes.

Public attention in the South has been so much engrossed by the two main features in this plan of operation as to have ignored the other two. A little attention of the Government and of the Southern mind to these latter avowed purposes of the enemy, would not be useless or ill-timed at present. *The descent of the Mississippi and the advance from Washington toward Richmond are believed with reason to have been effectually guarded against. The Press and the public at large may be mistaken;* but we all certainly rely with much confidence on the ability of our armies and Generals to check and block these movements.

Is the effort of the enemy to advance from Kentucky into East Tennessee, and from the North Carolina seaboard through that State to the same destination in the Tennessee Mountains, likely to succeed? Partial success on either side would enable him to destroy our railroad connections with the South through North Carolina. *The destruction of these two railroads would cripple us materially, and most seriously embarrass us in the conduct of the war. If these enterprises of the enemy still further prospered, and his two columns from either direction should succeed in meeting each other in Western Carolina or Eastern Tennessee, they would have cut the South in two through the centre, and effected that division which precedes conquest.*

The enterprise of the enemy in this behalf is certainly bold and adventurous. It is a blow bravely aimed, but too herculean for the puny arm that has essayed it. They are counting in the North, with great confidence, on its success; but the victory of SCHOEPF is only a single step in a movement of continental proportions. From Somerset to Pamlico is a great distance; and even though no foe stood in the path; the march itself, over mountain and plain, would exceed the ability of the best column

the Potomac he has not been able to penetrate, at any point, twenty miles inland; in the Kanawha Valley he never succeeded in advancing in force a great distance than that from the head of navigation; and his army on Cheat mountain is the only one that has succeeded in reaching a distance of fifty miles from railroad transportation into a hostile country.

The truth is that the enemy have attempted too much in this quadruple programme. Their grand naval expeditions are magnificent mistakes; and while accomplishing, and capable of accomplishing, nothing, have greatly reduced their financial resources. An effective blockade was the most damaging agency they could have brought to bear against us from the seaboard; and if they had confined their naval efforts to that measure, they would have been able to protract the war far beyond the period for which they are now able to keep it on foot. Their naval expeditions have weighed upon them more heavily than if they had suffered a dozen defeats. They have been able, by lavish expenditures upon them, to buy up a few partisans for the war; but the outlay incured has frightened off a hundred reflecting people where one bribed partisan has been secured.

The attempt to invade and penetrate North Carolina from a base line established on the quick-sands of that boisterous coast by the Burnside armament, is so wild as to seem born of infatuation. The sequel may disclose some wisdom in the scheme; but, at present, to all appearances, the Burnside Expedition presents itself in no other aspect than that of a magnificent job for enriching the creatures of a corrupt Administration. It is said to be composed, in great part, of the most wretched craft to be picked up in the canals and small rivers of the North, of frail shells that could not weather a moderate gale on the Chesapeake. If the flotilla should have foundered in the late storm and gone to the bottom, the men from whom the vessels have been purchased will, no doubt, be heartily rejoiced, inasmuch as the wretched craft will no longer exist to afford ocular demonstration of the swindles that have been practiced upon the Government.

The success of SHOUPP in Kentucky is not likely to prove more decisive than that of BURNSIDE on the sand-bars of Carolina. Their recent defeat will rouse the Tennesseeans to renewed exertion, and prepare a reception for his advancing columns of "bloody hands to hospitable graves." In penetrating to Somerset, the Dutch General has nearly reached the length of his tether; and could not proceed much further, even if there were no adversary and no generalship to encounter and overcome in his march.

While, however, there is little room for apprehending actual harm from these two enterprises of the enemy, it is, nevertheless, plain that, if only so far successful as to break up the continuity of our two great lines of railway, they would do us infinite damage. The public have been amazed at the lack of attention that has been paid by our authorities to the protection of the back-bone railway line from Lynchburgh to Knoxville. If that chain of communication were cut, and the Southern line also broken at any point in North Carolina, Virginia and the Confederate Government would be virtually isolated from the rest of the South. The enemy, by announcing his designs upon these great thoroughfares in advance, has at least indicated to us two important points of vulnerability, and given us that forewarning which is proverbially the equivalent of forearming and preparation. The protection of these highways is so feasible, that we may survey with serene complacency the efforts of the enemy to approach them. They have first to fight their way to the roads, which is an enterprise more facile in the planning than in the execution.

From the Memphis Appeal, Feb. 1.

The Northern journals, in discussing the plans of their Generals, give us intimation of one probable feature in their programme, which, if successful, *would prove the heaviest blow that could possibly be inflicted upon our Confederacy.* It is nothing more nor less than cutting of all communication between the Potomac and the Mississippi Valley, by pushing forward two vast armies through East Tennessee and North Carolina, thus performing a piece of military strategy designated by NAPOLEON as "piercing the centre." The armies of the East and West are now connected by two lines of railway—one the East Tennessee and Western Virginia, passing through the mountainous region of this State, and the other the Weldon and Wilmington, running along the Atlantic coast. Both of these roads are in a measure somewhat exposed to the assaults of the enemy, the former being about seventy and the latter near forty miles from the advance guard of the Federal forces on either extreme, in Southern Kentucky and Pamlico Sound.

Military affairs are in a situation at present to especially indicate, if not invite, a trial of this scheme. The Burnside Naval Expedition has rendezvoused on the coast of North Carolina, with a reported force for land operations of about 30,000 men, which may be increased at any time by the addition of 25,000 more under SHERMAN and DUPONT, now at Port Royal. It is evidently the design of this fleet, if it does anything at all, to move on Newbern, Washington or Elizabethtown, with the view of their capture and the subsequent establishment of a base of operations against the interior portion of North Carolina.

In the meanwhile, strenuous efforts may be made to penetrate East Tennessee by way of Cumberland Gap, or some other entrance, so as to reach the great trunk railway between the East and the West, at Knoxville or Greenville. This is known to have long been a favorite plan of the enemy since the commencement of the war, and the importance of the movement has been repeatedly dwelt upon by the most sagacious and observant journals of the Northwest. Despite the almost insurmountable difficulties of accomplishing such an expedition, where every mountain pass would be made a Thermopylæ, the late success of the enemy near Somerset may possibly attract his attention to its supposed feasibility, while he still exults with exuberant ecstacy over his triumph. Indeed, we are already told that Gen. BUELL has dispatched large reinforcements to THOMAS and SCHOEPF since the battle of the 19th ult., though their combined commands were known to be at least three times as large as that of Gen. CRITTENDEN, which had rallied at last accounts at Livingston, about 15 miles from the Kentucky State line. *This shows a disposition to follow up that victory by pressing forward into Tennessee as speedily as possible, and giving battle to Crittenden's retired army before it can be reinforced in sufficient numbers to insure successful resistance to an attack.*

Of course, Gen. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, who enjoys the confidence of the people of the Mississippi valley to a greater extent than any other military man in the Southwest will at a glance observe the evil consequences that must follow from another defeat of our forces in this disaffected region, and will take prompt steps to arrest any such threatening disaster. If Gen. CRITTENDEN should again be overwhelmed with superior numbers, and is forced to retreat still further south, it requires no superior sagacity to discern the fact that the enemy would be greatly encouraged in his attempt to prosecute the plan to which we have alluded. Movements in the field of a vast military campaign, like those upon a chessboard, are as shifting as the sands of the sea, and may be expedited or entirely abandoned upon the happening of the most trivial and apparently unimportant contingency. This principle applied may stimulate the advance of the left wing of BUELL'S army, under THOMAS and SCHOEPF, unless it is confronted with a counter force of equally large proportions.

We have to contend with the disagreeable fact that there is in East Tennessee, the field of this operation, a large disaffected, if not treasonable element, ready at all times to give aid and comfort to the armed legions of the enemy in their coming. The section of North Carolina, too, within the vicinity of Hatteras, has been charged with a subdued sentiment of disloyalty, which, if true, would offer strong inducements to invasion by the expeditionary force of Burnside. Fifty thousand men pushed through from each direction, while the situation at other points is preserved, would necessitate the utmost diligence and energy, on the part of our Government authorities, to keep the Confederacy from being dangerously pierced in its Achilles' heel. Our philosophy, in this matter, would dictate the eminent wisdom of the adage that an ounce of precaution is worth a pound of cure.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

THE SITUATION OF COLUMBUS.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Jan. 30.

This community has reason to look to the defence of no position in the whole circle of the war with more wakeful vigilance and keener concern than that occupied by Gen. Polk on the heights of Columbus. We can afford to indulge a comfortable sense of security with reference to the seaboard approaches to New-Orleans. We feel sure of our ability in defending the river against any fleet of the enemy attempting the capture of the city by the way of the river from the sea. We realize even a less degree of exposure upon the land approaches from the sea to the city. Fifty thousand men thrown upon them would be lost; to 100,000 they would be impracticable. But what is the fact in regard to the route down the river from Columbus? *Should Columbus fall, what is to prevent the enemy from sweeping down the river with the immense fleet of gunboats and floating batteries which he has been so long preparing at St. Louis and Cairo, and with a hundred thousand men, under Halleck, to attack us on one side, while an expedition striking us from the sea would attack us on the other. Who can answer? Do effectual defenses answer? Do preparations for defence in rapid progress answer? Where are the defences? Who is engaged in the preparations? These questions admit of no satisfactory answer.*

Our dependence at present for the safety of the city from the approach of a formidable expedition down the river, is upon Columbus. *That is the Northern key to the Mississippi delta. That in possession of the enemy, the floodgates of invasion will be opened.* Our situation would not be hopeless, for the souls of Southern men, fighting a war of independence, must not dream of despair; but we would be confronted with terrible dangers and the whole country exposed to fearful evils. On one condition only can we realize the full assurance that such dangers will not occur, and that such evils will never impend. That condition is the impregnability of Gen. POLK'S position at Columbus. But it may be asked, is not that position already strong? Strong it undoubtedly has been, as the enemy's gunboats that encountered its batteries found out, and as his army at Belmont bitterly discovered. Strong it still is, in point of its defensive works, in the resolution of its defenders, and the vigilance, prudence, ability and energy of its commanding general. But in war strength is relative. The force under Gen. Polk's command, it is to be feared, is not so large as it should be in view of the augmentation of the enemy's force threatening his position. His force his been stationary while the enemy's was being increased. *He is scarcely in a situation to extend his wings, to guard his flanks, and prevent his position from being turned by a column of the enemy pushing past his right.*

These reflections are not penned in the spirit of an alarmist, but that they are called for by the occasion is sufficiently evinced by the fact that *Gen. Polk has sent an officer to Louisiana, and one to Mississippi, to urge upon the Executives of those States the importance to the security of the Lower Mississippi valley of a speedy reinforcement of his command.* Capt. BERNARD AYRAUD, of this city, intrusted with Gen. POLK'S communication to Gov. MOORE, arrived yesterday, and has already had an interview with the Governor, who, we understand, will confer immediately with Gen. LOVELL on the subject of the communication. Gen. TRUDEAU, who has charge of the heavy artillery at Columbus, is also in the city, and corroborates all the apprehensions expressed in the foregoing remarks. Is it not possible to send 5,000 men from this city to Gen. POLK'S reinforcement? It is safe to say, perhaps, that a much larger number could be spared at present, especially as they could be speedily returned by railroad, in case of any emergency which is now not foreseen. At all events, Columbus demands the earnest attention of our authorities. The enemy is making a last effort, and we should be ready to meet it effectually everywhere, but, above all, to meet it effectually at Columbus. *We have only to stand our ground for sixty days, and the enemy will sink in exhaustion and despair. But we will drink new hope and life for an indefinite prolongation of the war if we fail to stand our ground at Columbus.*

THE DEFEAT AT SOMERSET.

A CURIOUS CHARGE AGAINST CRITTENDEN.

The responsibility for the defeat, the rebel journals contend, attaches entirely to Gen. CRITTENDEN, who was not only drunk, but had been bought up by "Federal gold." A corresdondent of the Memphis *Avalanche*, writing from Nashville Jan. 25. says:

"Indeed, you can scarcely pass along the excited crowds on the streets—for Nashville has a goodly attendance on her streets at present—without hearing the commandieg officer characterized as 'a drunkard,' 'notorious sot,' 'sold our brave soldiers for $47,000,' 'death too good for him,' and more of a worse tenor. There are others, however, who believe that the commander at Mill Spring is a brave and true patriot, and prefer to wait for further developments before expressing their condemnation. In this latter class I may be found; but while I would do juttice to Gen. CRITTENDEN—while I would not have him or his official conduct prejudged—I must be permitted to say that, if the half of what is here reported be true, there is no punishment that is too severe for him."

The following statement is published in the Memphis *Avalanche*. After stating the fact that a retreat to the south side of the Cumberland was ordered by CRITTENDEN, the writer says:

Col. BATTLE'S Regiment was thrown out as a picket-guard in front of the fortifications while the retreat of the other regiments was made. They were ordered by CRITTENDEN to halt within four miles of Monticello, and form a line of battle, to draw on the enemy for another fight. The regiments halted at Mrs. ROBERTS', at the point designated, and a consultation was held by the officers.

When the officers gathered for consultation, Col. BATTLE revealed the contents of the papers which had been extracted from the body of a negro man who was shot while attempting to cross the river to the enemy, on Saturday night, at about 10½ o'clock. Mr. SMITH, our infirmant, was one of the persons who captured the negro. The story runs thus:

A Capt. WEST, a Union man, lives near the encampment. A number of the members of DUNCAN'S Company had been having their washing done at WEST'S. On Saturday prior to the battle Gen. CRITTENDEN dined with WEST. He gave to WEST some papers, which were to be transmitted across the river by a negro, to the Northern army. A negro, ELIZABETH, in the afternoon, told the negro girl attached to DUNCAN'S Company, that a certain negro (calling him by name) of her master was to go beyond the river that night with papers to the Northern army. The intelligence was conveyed to the members of DUNCAN'S Company, who at first disregarded the report, attaching no importance to it. But the report was emphasized by the two negroes (the girl of Capt. WEST and the negro of the Company) visiting the camp together and reporting it; whereupon eight men (among them W. B. SMITH) were sent toward the river by Capt. DUNCAN (DUNCAN going himself) in search of the negro. These men had proceeded about four and a half miles, when they met a man driving cattle, who informed them of the direction in which he had seen the negro traveling. The men hastened on to within half a mile below Stagal's Ferry, reaching there about 7 o'clock P. M. They saw the negro in a canoe, about half way across the river. They called to him to stop, but he went on, when four of the men fired upon him, killing him in the canoe. They then rolled a large log into the river, somewhat above, which was straddled by three, which with their hands they paddled into the middle of the river to the canoe. They extracted from the person of the negro papers which, upon returning to camp, they delivered to Col. BATTLE. It was between 10 and 11 o'clock when the papers were delivered to Col. BATTLE, who had his command moving under the order to march against the enemy. He was unable, consequently, to examine the papers until after the whole battle had occurred. The papers were examined early Monday morning, and were exposed before the officers in their consultation at Mrs. ROBERTS', within four miles of Monticello, where they had been ordered by CRITTENDEN to halt.

When the consultation of the officers was being held, CRITTENDEN rode off hastily to Monticello. Col. BATTLE told the brigade that they had been 'sold.' The regiments then proceeded to Monticello, and, upon their arrival, Gen. CRITTENDEN was found at the Houston Hotel, in his bed, deeply intoxicated. He was immediately arrested, and is now a prisoner of war, held by Cols. STANTON, BATTLE, STATHAM and NEWTAN. The papers discovered are said to reveal the character of our fortifications at Mill Spring, the number of our troops, and the amount of provisions on hand, etc.

Gen. ZOLLICOFFER'S body was carried to the brigade hospital by order of Dr. CLIFFE. He lived six hours after he was shot, dying somewhat past 8 o'clock A. M. His last words were: 'Bring my men inside the breastworks.' There were eighteen wounded and eighteen sick, besides Gen. ZOLLICOFFER'S body, in the hospital. The hospital and all the bodies were burned by the Federals."

The Nashville *Gazette* and *Banner*, in this connection, both moralize in a most lugubrious strain upon the evils of intemperance. The *Banner* says:

"Gen. CRITTENDEN will, doubtless appear before a court-martial, which will determine the right and wrong of the matter. If he is found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, he will receive the amplest justice of a code never too lenient. If he is not guilty, surely no one wishes to condemn him unjustly. And more than all, we are not willing to add fuel to the flame of indignation which already completely overwhelms him from highway and byway, before we are thoroughly apprised of the official facts in the case. When we are so apprised, we shall not be behind-hand in a proper, out-spoken course.

But, meanwhile, in continuation of this point, it is to be remarked that there are certain undeniable facts in relation to Gen. CRITTENDEN which throw as much responsibility upon the authorities who commissioned him as they are calculated to cast obloquy upon himself. We allude, of course, to his reputed and well-established intemperance. No matter how deserving otherwise—no matter how able and accomplished as a military leader—no matter how commendable for qualities of mind and heart, too often most eminent in the persons of just such men—no matter what influence is brought to bear upon the President, if he knew the fact, as we are now assured of it, he merits the severest reproval for commissioning him. Of course, all this will be understood hereafter, when an investigation brings to light everything relating to the unfortunate affair. Taking nothing for granted, therefore—except the melancholy reflection above stated—until definitely posted, let us occupy ourselves with endeavoring to learn some useful lessons from the sad event, and retrieving immediately the disaster, if such it may be called, to our arms.

ZOLLICOFFER'S DEATH.

We have the following account of ZOLLICOFFER'S death from the Nashville *Patriot*:

"Gen. ZOLLICOFFER mistook a Kentucky or Ohio regiment, which had opened fire upon ou. forces, for one of our regiments firing upon others through mistake, and galloped forward with his staff to order them te desist, dot discovering his error until he was in their midst. He immediately drew his sword and dispatched the Colonel, to whom he was about to give orders, when he was fired upon, and fell, pierced with many balls. Major HENRY M. FOGG, of his staff, was wounded in the thigh, and Lieut. E. B. SHIELDS, another of his staff, was killed by his side. Major FOGG was borne from the field."

The Bowling Green *Courier* says:

"Gen. ZOLLICOFFER advanced to within a short distance of an Ohio regiment, which had taken a position at a point unknown to him, and which he supposed to be one of his own regiments.

"The first intimation he had of his dangerous position was received when it was too late. 'There's old ZOLLICOFFER,' cried out several of the regiment in front of him. 'Kill him!' and in anstant their pieces were leveled at his person. At that moment HENRY M. FOGG, aid to Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, drew his revolver and fired, killing the person who first recognized Gen. ZOLLICOFFER. With the most perfect coolness, Gen. ZOLLICOFFER approached to the head of the enemy, and, drawing his sabre, cut the head of the Lincoln Colonel from his shoulders. As soon as this was done, twenty bullets pierced the body of our gallant leader, and Gen. ZOLLICOFFER fell from his horse a mangled corpse."

Among the atrocities with which the Federal troops are charged, is the "roasting" of the Confederate wounded in a barn near the battle-field!

A FRANK CONFESSION.

From the Memphis Appeal, Jan. 24.

We are called upon this morning to record the first sad reverse of Southern arms that has so far marked the progress of the war. A battle has been fought at Mills Spring, Eastern Kentucky, some 30 miles above the Tennessee line, in which the gallant ZOLLICOFFER has fallen upon the field, and defeat and disaster has overtaken his army. It is useless to look upon the matter in any other light than that of truth. *We have been badly defeated.* The forces of the enemy, in our opinion, consisted of about eight regiments—the dispatches erroneously state from 10,000 to 14,000 strong—under command of Gen. THOMAS, and were strongly fortified at the time of attack. Gen. CRITTENDEN, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate forces, probably had seven regiments of infantry and several companies of artillery in the fight, and was the attacking party. From the several accounts which we publish, our readers can winnow out facts from falsehood as well as ourself. We presume that our loss is over 300, and the enemy's possibly less, from the fact that they were protected by intrenchments. It is to be hoped that some of the excited fugitives from the field have highly colored the extent of our disaster, which now is made to look so discreditable to Southern valor. *We will be satisfied with the present lights before us, if it does not prove a Bull Run stampede.*"

DEFEAT OF HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

The Bowling Green *Courier* does not admit HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S defeat. It says.

Gen. MARSHALL fought at the forks of Middle Creek, on the 10th of January, a large part of this force. (stated by the *Courier* to be ten regiments of infantry and cavalry and artillery,) and achieved a decided success. His own loss was 10 killed and 15 wounded; that of the enemy over 200 killed and about 300 wounded. The enemy immediately retraced his steps toward the mouth of the Sandy, giving it out that he was going into Winter quarters, but no doubt going back for new reinforcements.

We do hope our gallant little army on the Sandy will receive the attention it deserves, and may be placed in such a condition as to enable its Chief to demonstrate the devotion he feels for the cause of Southern independence. The boys in Eastern Kentucky are undergoing hardships to which there is no parallel in the service. We understand they have to gather the corn for themselves and their horses in the field, shuck and shell it, then go to mill and grind for themselves, *before they obtain bread.* They have no railways or steamers to ride upon—no houses to shelter in. They take the sleet and snow of the mountains, wade streams in the Winter, climb mountains covered with ice, sleep on the wet ground, half of them without tents, and most without blankets, but their General roughs it with them, and they die, but do not murmur. They are made of sterling stuff, and deserve a better fate."

"BEAUREGARD COMING."

From the Bowling Green Courier, Jan. 18.

We have already intimated the probability of BEAUREGARD being assigned to the chief command at Columbus, and we are now enabled to state authoritatively that such is the fact. This announcement will cause a thrill of delight and enthusiasm throughout the South. Under the lead of this great General our brave men will be prepared to perform deeds of heroic valor worthy their holy cause, and to drive the last one of the nigger-stealing invaders from Southern soil, or enrich it with their blood.

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

From the Savannah Republican, Jan. 28.

We had quite an excitement in the city yesterday, caused by a report that six vessels of the enemy had entered the river back of Little Tybee, and had passed up to the north portion of Wilmington Island, to a position where they could readily shell vessels passing up and down the river. This report was brought by the *Ida* on her return trip from the fort, and she bore the marks of its truth about her. Several shots were fired at her on her passage up, and a shell exploded within some twenty feet of her, injuring no one, but breaking a portion of the glass about the boat by the concussion. *Should they be allowed to remain where they are, the navigation of the river may be considered as closed to unarmed vessels.*

We saw two gentlemen last evening who were hunting in a boat at the north end of Wilmington when the Yankees made their appearance. They shelled the island in every direction, and indicated by their movements that they intended to effect a landing at SCREVEN'S plantation. The channel leading to the city around the north end of Wilmington was heavily piled some months ago, and it will be impossible for the Yankee boats to pass until the obstruction shall have been removed, which will prove no easy task.

Should the enemy succeed in maintaining his present position, communication with Fort Pulaski will be cut off, for the reason before stated, though we have the means of making the berth anything but a comfortable one. The fort is well supplied with provisions, perhaps enough for six months, and has little to fear from an attack.

Upon the arrival of the *Ida*, information was immediately communicated to the military and naval authorities, who took prompt measures to meet the emergency. Unfortunately, Commodore TATNALL'S little fleet was at Thunderbolt, having been attracted by the warlike demonstrations of the enemy in Warsaw Sound, and to remove his vessels to town was a matter of immediate and pressing importance. We were at Thunderbolt when the fleet turned their heads up stream, and notwithstanding they had to pass in the neighborhood of the enemy, the Commodore was hopeful of getting through in safety. He had not arrived when this was written, but will probably be up in the course of an hour. He was determined, if opposed, to fight his way through, which we believe he is fully able to do. Though we shall hear fully before we go to press, and will add what we have to say in a postscript.

All the vessels that went to Warsaw Saturday afternoon, left yesterday morning, but eight of them returned in the afternoon.

It is but proper that we should exhort our people to be calm and resolute under the circumstances that now surround them. We do not consider the city in any immediate danger, if in danger at all, and hence can see no ground for alarm, whilst we have every reason to be diligent in our preparations to meet every emergency that may arise.

P. S.—Just as our country edition goes to press, we are gratified to be able to announce the safe arrival of the Commodore and his vessels. There were seven vessels at the north end of Wilmington, engaged in efforts to remove the piling across the channel.

The *News* of the same date, referring to the affair, says:

"The steamer *Ida* arrived from Fort Pulaski about 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon. Shortly after leaving the fort, her officers observed that several of the enemy's gunboats that had been lying in the rear of Little Tybee, had got under way, and were rapidly approaching the *Ida* through a cut called Freeborn's Creek, which leads from Little Tybee into St. Augustine Creek. The *Ida* put on all steam, but by the time she reached a point opposite Cabbage Island, six of the gunboats were in full view, and one, supposed to be not more than a mile and a half distant, opened fire. The first shot passed the stern of the *Ida*. The second passed some ten or fifteen feet over her walking-beam. The third, a shell, exploded within a few feet of her bow, the concussion of its explosion shattering the glass of her sky-light. Two other shots were fired at the *Ida*, but fell considerably short. The *Ida* made good speed to the city, where she arrived without injury.

The *Ida* reports two gunboats lying at the Carolina side at the mouth of Wall's Cut, near where our reconnoitering party destroyed their huts on Sunday.

The Mosquito fleet, which went down the river in the morning, and was understood to have gone to Skidaway, returned to the city last evening.

The appearance of the enemy's gunboats in our creeks took our citizens somewhat by surprise, as it was believed that the minor inlets to our harbor had been effectually obstructed. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the creeks and cuts leading into our main channels to know whether the enemy's vessels can come in through them, and thus cut off our communication with Fort Pulaski and our other fortifications."

THE STOLEN ARMS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 4.

The report of the Potter Investigating Committee, recently submitted to the Federal Congress, makes wrathful reference to the efforts of Secretary FLOYD to arm the South at Federal expense in advance of the war now prevailing. Not content with denouncing the actual transfer of great quantities of arms by that Secretary to our threatened section, the indignant POTTER makes exposure of several attempts to transfer other arms which did not prove successful.

It seems that one hundred and forty cannon, of superior quality, and of very large calibre were ordered to be sent to Texas and Louisiana late in 1860, and that, but for the faithful promptitude of HOLT—Mr. FLOYD'S successor, they would have now been a part of the Southern armament on the Mississippi River and the Texan waters. Gen. FLOYD is doubtless quite willing to shoulder all the odium which attaches to his efforts in respect to these cannon; but it is certain that he was powerfully seconded in them by Yankee cupidity. The appropriation voted by Congress for casting these cannon for unfinished Southern forts was passed by Congress, we believe, without his knowledge or solicitation, under the industrious lobbying of Pittsburgh iron-founders. The guns were cast in obedience to law, and the early shipment of them in advance of the full completion of the forts, though not in advance of the readiness of the forts to receive their armament, was due more to the fact that the Pittsburgh iron-founders were bound by their contract to deliver them before receiving their pay, than to the special eagerness of the Secretary to get them off. The Secretary simply obeyed a mandate of Congress, and the Pittsburgh contractors simply obeyed the influences of cupidity. All the treason or felony that attached to the business adheres to the skirts of the honorable body of which Mr. POTTER is a shining member.

The hundred thousand muskets that were ordered to be sold to BELKNAP at $2 50, but which were stopped by that watchful Cerebus, HOLT, were ordered to be sold under a standing law of Congress, and in pursuance of numerous reports of competent Boards of ordnance officers, declaring that Government would do well to get rid of them at two dollars. It would have been a glorious thing if the additional number of arms had, under authority so distinct, and in a manner so free from blame, found their way in the Fall of 1860 into the arsenals of the South. They did not find their way there. Why? Because, though offered to and urged upon the Southern States, they would not take them. Virginia had previously taken a few thousand, Mississippi as many more, and Alabama a still greater number. Probably South Carolina and Georgia took also a few thousand; but when a hundred thousand more could have been had for a song they paid no attention to the subject. The offer to the States was at $2; the offer to BELKNAP was not until afterwards, and at $2 50. BELKNAP'S scheme was to sell the muskets in Europe, and not to the South, as POTTER would intimate.

But in spite of these refusals of the Southern States to enter in earnest into the business of preparing for war, there was a mode found of filling their arsenals with arms—with arms, too, of a far better character than condemned muskets. It had been the policy of the Federal Secretaries of War to allow all the rifles and muskets manufactured at the Federal armories, to be deposited in Northern arsenals. That at Watervliet, near New-York City, contained probably one-half of all the arms of improved patterns, owned by the Federal Government.

The attack of JOHN BROWN upon Virginia, and the numerous efforts of Northern emissaries to excite Southern slaves to insurrection, suggested the importance of distributing their quota of these fine guns among the Southern States. Accordingly, orders were issued, in 1860, by Secretary FLOYD, to transfer the Southern quota of the arms in Northern arsenals. The precise number of guns which were actually transferred under these orders, we know not; but we happen to have the official figures, showing the number that went under the single order of May, 1860.

The number, the kind of arms respectively, and their destination, transported under this order dated May 30, 1860, were as follows:

	Percussion Muskets.	Altered Muskets.	Percus'n Rifles.
Charleston (S. C.) Arsenal..	9,280	5,720	2 000
North Carolina Arsenal.....	15,408	9,500	2,000
Augusta (Ga.) Arsenal.....	12,380	7,620	2,000
Mt. Vernon, Ala.....	9,280	5,720	2,000
Baton Rouge, La.....	18,820	11,420	2,000

The number of arms transferred to these arsenals under this order, being 114,868. Thus the South was armed in spite of herself, in spite of her persistent blindness to the future, and obliviousness to the fate impending over her.

It may suit the purposes of the North to condemn the act of Secretary FLOYD as felonious and treasonable; it may gratify the malice of a few Southern citizens to own the impeachment; but that the circumstances of the South, irrespectively of the then approaching war, justified the transfer of arms to her slave districts, and that the portion she bore of the expenditures of the Federal Government entitled her to the custody of a fair quota of this sort of public property, no honest man, North or South, can deny. Stolen arms, indeed! They were taken under undisputed legal right; and more than the portion taken belonged to her by right of property fairly paid for.

What number of arms was already in the arsenals which received these, we have no means of knowing. Probably, in view of the policy that had been before pursued, there were next to none. What number of arms that came under other orders from the Department, we have no means at hand of ascertaining; but we are sure we are safe in stating the whole number of improved arms transferred to the South by order of Secretary FLOYD at 150,000. The Yankees may rage and imagine vain things, but "if that be treason, make the most of it."

THE LOSSES IN THE WAR.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The following table exhibits an approximation to the losses of both parties by the several engagements during the year. The Confederate losses are compiled from the official reports of the commanding officers (when such reports were published.) Of course we can only guess at the losses of the enemy. The Northern papers seldom publish the official reports of the Federal Generals, and the latter have generally proved themselves such monstrous falsifiers that but little confidence can be placed in their reports when they are published. For instance: Picayune BUTLER stated his loss at Bethel at about thirty, when it is a notorious fact that one small squad of MAGRUDER'S men alone buried thirty-two Federal bodies after the battle. In estimating the Federal losses we have adopted the opinions of the Confederate officers commanding, who are gentlemen, and upon whose statements perfect reliance may be placed.

FEDERAL SUCCESSES.

Dates.	Battles.	Confederates killed.	Confederate wounded.	Confederates captured.	Federals killed.	Federals wounded.	Federals captured.
June 3	Philippi	7	20	..	4	15	..
June 18	Boonsville	4	20	60	4	7	..
July 12	Rich Mountain	45	55	..	20	58	..
July 13	St. George	1	..	500	4	1	..
Aug. 26	Hatteras	1	..	691	..	..	..
Oct. 21	Fredericktown	..	..	..	8	2	..
Nov. 7	Port Royal	1	40	..	8	2	..
Dec. 3	Drainesville	4	14	..	50	17	..
	Total	13	57	1251	88	200	..

CONFEDERATE SUCCESSES.

Dates.	Battles.	Confederates killed.	Confederates wounded	Confederates captured.	Federals killed.	Federals wounded.	Federals captured.
Feb. 16	San Antonio	..	..	..	..	..	150
March 12	Fort Brown	..	..	..	..	..	100
April 13	Fort Sumter	..	..	..	..	..	..
April 15	Fort Bliss	..	..	..	..	..	100
April 20	Indianola	..	..	..	..	..	600
May 8	Sewell's Point	..	..	..	6	10	..
May 31	Fairfax C. House	1	2	5	5	..	4
June 1	Acquia Creek	..	..	..	..	..	..
June 5	Pig's Point	..	..	..	..	..	..
June 10	Great Bethel	1	7	..	150	250	..
June 16	Vienna	..	..	..	50	100	..
June 17	Kansas City	15	30	..	50	150	150
June 19	New Creek	..	..	..	3	7	..
June 26	Romney	2	3	..	13	..	..
June 27	Matthias Point	..	1	..	0	10	..
July 2	Havnes He	2	12	..	5	5	5
July 5	Carthage	70	200	..	300	200	..
July 17	Scary Creek	3	1	..	5	10	..
July 18	Bull Run	13	57	3	28	300	20
July 21	Manassas	350	1200	50	2500	1000	1000
July 21	Messina	..	..	..	..	10	25
July 28	Port Staunton	..	..	..	..	..	..
August 10	Springfield	265	800	30	1000	2000	30
August 15	Mt's Point	..	..	..	..	..	5
August 20	Hawk's Point	1	..	..	20	30	..
August 27	Bailey's C. Road	..	..	..	1	..	5
Sept. 3	Cross Lanes	3	..	..	50	50	100
Sept. 3	Big Creek	..	2	..	2	3	..
Sept. 10	Gauley	..	5	..	150	250	..
Sept. 11	Lewinsville	..	..	..	5	..	6
Sept. 11	Toomey's Creek	..	..	..	20	30	50
Sept. 19	Barboursville	2	..	..	50	..	2
Sept. 20	Lexington	25	72	..	35	12	3500
Sept. 25	Alamo	2	..	..	30	..	..
Oct. 1	Steamer Fanny	..	..	..	..	..	45
Oct. 3	Greenbrier	6	31	12	100	150	..
Oct. 8	Chicamacomico	..	..	..	..	..	32
Oct. 9	Santa Rosa	2	42	17	20	3	17
Oct. 12	Mississippi Passes	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct. 16	Bolivar	1	10	..	15	43	12
Oct. 21	Leesburgh	27	111	..	500	800	720
Nov. 6	Belmont	95	375	117	400	600	200
Nov. 8	Piketon	5	8	..	240	100	..
Nov. 9	Guyandot	2	5	..	40	50	38
Nov. 18	Upton Hill	..	..	..	6	..	30
Nov. 18	Fall's Church	1	2	..	7	..	10
Nov. 22	Pensacola	1	6	..	10	20	..
Nov. 26	Near Vienna	..	..	..	10	..	20
Dec. 2	Annandale	2	..	2	4	..	15
Dec. 13	Alleghany	25	60	..	100	200	..
Dec. 17	Woodsonville	4	10	..	50	45	8
Dec. 26	Opothleyholo	12	20	..	75	125	100
Dec. 28	Sacramento	2	1	..	10	20	18
	Total	969	3067	235	4825	7614	8177

RECAPITULATION.

	Confederate losses.	Federal losses.
Killed	1,135	4,911
Wounded	3,345	7,821
Prisoners	1,487	8,178
Total	5,967	20,909

That we have not overrated the Federal loss is proved by the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the New-York TIMES of a late date:

"By returns at the War Department up to the 20th December, I learn that the mortality in our army since the war broke out will reach 22,000. The number killed in battle, skirmishes, etc., is about 11,000; the number wounded, 17,000. The number of prisoners in the South, and deserters, amount to 6,000."

If we had the means of ascertaining the Federal losses by the numerous smaller engagements, picket skirmishes, etc., during the year, we might easily carry the number of killed and wounded up to the figures indicated in the New-York TIMES.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

From the Memphis Appeal, Jan. 12.

An interview held by us on yesterday with Gen. PARSONS, of Missouri, so distinguished for his gallant deportment in the battle at Oak Hills, gives us a better idea than we have before had of the present military situation and necessities of his State. He left Gen. PRICE'S army at Springfield ten or fifteen days since, when he took his departure for this city *en route* for Richmond. Gen. PARSONS brings us a more encouraging account of Missouri affairs than we had expected at this juncture. He deems the whole force of the enemy in the State not over 35,000 or 40,000, which is about 28,000 below what we have heretofore been led to believe they had. Of this number 25,000, including the force at St. Louis, are south of the Missouri River, and 10,000 or 15,000 along the line of the North Missouri Railroad. Between Jefferson City and Sedalia, including both points, there are 12,000, and at Rolla 8,000 Federal troops. Besides, there is a large force of 5,000 Jayhawkers at Fort Scott, under the command of MONTGOMERY.

Such are the estimates based upon information officially received at the headquarters of the Missouri army.

Gen. PRICE'S army—the size of which we forbear to mention for prudential reasons—is at Springfield, as above mentioned, but not with the view of going into Winter quarters, we are pleased to learn, unless forced by the absolute rigor of the season. But a small part of his Division have yet been mustered into the Confederate service, for fear of being placed under the command of other officers than those of their own choosing. Were it not for this apprehension, so stimulated by the silly rumor of Gen. PRICE'S supersedure, we are assured that the whole Division would have voted unanimously to be transferred to the national army. The force at Springfield is well armed and equipped, and

there were present Col. WM. G. COFFIN, Superintendent of the Southern Indian Tribes; Major G. A. COFFEE, Agent of the Creeks, Indian Territory; Major FIELDING JOHNSON, Agent of the Delawares, Kansas; Major JOHN BURBANK, Agent of the Iowas, Nebraska; and Major W. F. M. ARNY, Agent of the Apaches, New-Mexico.

JUBANT MEMDAY, a negro, acted as the interpreter, and CHARLEY ANDERSON, a negro, acted as the Seminole interpreter.

In answer to inquiries from Gen. LANE, the Chiefs gave an account of the three fights.

As soon as the Secessionists commenced enlisting their men, the loyal Indians withdrew. They went into camp and were first attacked at Bed Fork. The enemy was made of Texans, Choctaws and half-breed Creeks, more than 3,000 in all. The Union Indians did not exceed 2,000. The result of this first engagement was a decided Union victory.

The enemy was pursued five miles and their loss was very great, fifty-five having been found dead on the field. Our men religiously respected the property of the rebels, took care of their women and children, and conducted the campaign much more like Christians than the whites have done who claim that character.

But rebel Indians, like rebel whites, are barbarians still. The houses and corn of the Union men were burned and their homes desolated.

As soon as our men learned this fact, they killed two white rebels whom they had taken prisoners. These Indians do not read the daily papers, and were not aware of the fact that the true way to treat the burners of houses and the murderers of women was to "swear them in."

The second battle was more severe than the first, coming upon us quite unexpectedly. We had crossed the Arkansas, were near the Verdigris, but still in the Cherokee Nation. Our force was the same as before, and the same, except losses, as we had in the third battle. The rebels were led by Gen. COOPER and Colonels MCINTOSH and DREW. While our men were greatly scattered, the main body near "Jim McDaniel's Place," the rest in different localities, we heard the war-whoop and placed ourselves in as good a position as possible to receive the attack of the rebels. Our position proved to be the better one, and we again succeeded in defeating the foe. Nine Union men were killed. Thirty rebels were found buried in holes after the battle was over.

In the third contest the enemy had been increased in number, while our men were worse prepared than in either of the former engagements. We had thought that the fighting was over, and had no anticipation of the enemy gaining access ions. Our men were greatly scattered, having gone out to kill game, hunt for food and select camping grounds. Only a few of us could fight.

OPOTHLEYOHOLO led us in this fight. We whipped several small parties, but the main body were much too strong for us, and we did not engage them. We were so badly scattered that we do not know the amount of our loss. When we left many scattered parties had not come up, and no things had been received of them. The fight lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning till dark. Of the two hundred and fifty Seminoles engaged in the fight fifteen were killed.

After the last contest the Indians retreated to Kansas with as much rapidity as was possible. They are now living in the timber, with only bits of tents to protect them from the cold.

As soon as Gen. HUNTER learned of these disasters he forwarded 28,000 rations, blankets and ammunition in great quantity.

These abundant supplies have doubtless reached them ere this, and placed the Indians in a comfortable position.

In answer to Gen. LANE, the chiefs stated that when they left the Indian country there was a great abundance of corn; they fear it has since either been burned or carried to the rebel army. There had been no snow, and there was plenty of grass and forage. Cattle, mules and ponies were plenty among all the tribes.

OPOTHLEYOHOLO believes JOHN ROSS is still a Union man. He has managed his affairs so adroitly that the Cherokees have not been molested by either side. He says nearly all *his* tribe, the Creeks, will come to Kansas.

The Choctaws are all rebels. They are as large a nation as the Creeks.

Cotton of the best quality is raised in the Indian country. At present no more is raised than is wanted for home consumption.

The Chiefs have sent word to the negroes to come up here and join them; if they cannot, then to join the Union troops as soon as they reach that country.

They say their men are anxious to fight, if they can only be assured that their women and children will be provided for.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 2, 1862.

The First Delaware Volunteers have erected quite a spacious building at Camp Hamilton, which is designed for a theatre. The dramatic company will be formed of several "old stagers" and a host of promising amateurs. The first performance in the new theatre will take place in about a week, and full particulars will be furnished by your correspondent. One of the pieces selected for the initiative of theatrical performances in our army will be, we understand, "La Tour de Nesle." The interior of the building presents the appearance of a perfect little theatre, and will seat nearly five hundred persons. A neat partition marks the position of the orchestra from the audience: a private box adorns either side of the stage. The stage is very complete, being furnished with extinguishable foot-lights, which are so arranged that different shades of light may be thrown upon the scenery. The scenes are neat, and were formerly used by a dramatic company in Wilmington, Delaware. The "green-room," back of the stage, will be comfortable and tastefully fitted up. All of the characters will be sustained by gentlemen; several ladies have volunteered their services, but, upon general consultation between ladies and gentlemen, it was determined that the former would better grace the audience than the stage; and as there are some fifty ladies at Camp Hamilton, and all have promised to be present, the audience at the opening will be at once brilliant, engaging and no doubt attractive.

A census of the contrabands at this point is now being taken, and it appears to indicate that there are 5,000 persons of color here who were formerly held in bondage to labor. Over two-thirds of these are able-bodied men, and they are just being turned to some account by the Government, which employs them at every species of mechanical labor. The negroes are divided up into gangs of about fifty each, under the superintendence of a white overseer.

The aggregate pay of the contraband is $10 per month, $2 of which is paid to him (when he attends to his work) in cash, in four weekly installments of a half dollar each. Eight dollars a month is reserved by the Government as a contingent fund for various purposes, one of which, being cardinal, we may mention, namely, keeping himself and family comfortable, clean, happy, well fed and well clothed.

Some Northern people, erring in their conceptions of the intellectual and moral capacity of these contrabands, have essayed to question the propriety, justice and efficiency of this scheme, but from a three months' experience among them, I may say to the honor and credit of the originators of the plan, that it is the principal way to make fugitive slaves morally happy and really useful.

Under the instructions of their intelligent overseers, they will soon become intelligent, industrious, sober workmen, and if they are not independent themselves, their posterity will be.

The general superintendence of all the contrabands on the Point has been intrusted by the Assistant Quartermaster-General, Capt. GRIER TALLMADGE, to HENRY S. MARSH, Esq., of Syracuse, New-York, late of the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York City—a gentleman well known to the residents of that City as a man of great executive ability, good business qualities and charitable instincts. Mr. MARSH is beloved by his "boys," as he calls them, and if permitted to organize them into regiments, he would soon find himself at the head of a small army; but it has been als study to make them happy, peaceable and useful to their great protector, the American Government.

Mr. MARSH is ably seconded and assisted in the performance of his manifold and arduous duties by Sergeant SMITH, of the Second Artillery, (regulars,) whom the contrabands reverence as an army would a beloved Major-General. His word is law. All complaints are made to him for adjudication, and all penalties are declared, applied and executed by him; while all claims for money, clothing, or holidays, are presented to "Cap'n MARSH" for adjustment.

All that is needed now to make Gen. WOOL's contrabandial system complete, is for Congress to create a "Department of Contrabands," appoint kind and intelligent men commissioners, and commence colonizing them in one of the territories, according to President LINCOLN's admirable ideas. Make them work, *give* them work, and make them independent.

"What is going to be done with you, ANDREW, when the war is over?" I inquired of a most intelligent contraband, a few days ago.

"Dar, now, dat's jist what troubles me all the time, a thinkin' on it. But if dey jis' give us de ships along wid de lan', we'll be made up sure den."

THE LATEST FROM MANASSAS.

Under date of Feb. 5, the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* telegraphs:

"Four contrabands came within our lines last night, from Fairfax Court-house, and are now under the protection of the military authorities. They left Fairfax yesterday morning at an early hour, and escaped through the line of the inside rebel pickets. One of them was pursued for some distance by a rebel soldier, and only escaped by taking to the woods. The rebel discharged his piece, the ball passing near the fugitive; but he was unharmed, and passed on his way. He says that the roads are in a fearful condition, there being gullies filled with liquid mud.

In many parts, and especially beyond Fairfax, and toward Centreville, the roads had been abattised so as to impede the advance of the Federal forces. Centreville, as a general thing, had been deserted by the inhabitants, who had gone into the interior of Virginia. Many of the houses had been turned into barracks and officers' quarters. Gen. SMITH had his quarters beyond the town, in a farm-house. The troops were in Winter quarters, the camps being scattered from Centreville to Manassas. Many of the bodies of the rebels buried at Bull Run had been taken up and conveyed to the homes of their families in the South.

The news of the battle in Kentucky, the defeat and death of ZOLLICOFFER, and the rout of the rebel forces at Mill Spring, had created great excitement among the Confederate camps at Centreville. It was first thought that the whole force would be ordered to evacuate their intrenchments and fall back upon Richmond as a defensive army, in the anticipation of an advance upon the rebel Capital. An order then came detailing two divisions of the forces, which left under command of Gen. BEAUREGARD. The transfer of BEAUREGARD created a great deal of feeling among the troops. They had become attached to him, and there was a great desire among the regiments to accompany him to Kentucky. It was feared that there would be a mutiny among some of the Louisiana troops, and a few of the leaders were placed under arrest. The soldiers expected to be ordered into North Carolina to repel BURNSIDE, or into Kentucky. They were disgusted and disheartened. Many of them were deserting, and others were offering large sums for substitutes. There was no truth at all in the rumor that JEFFERSON DAVIS was about to command at Manassas."

THE BUTLER EXPEDITION.

From the Boston Traveller, Feb. 6.

Within two or three days increased activity has been manifested on the part of those engaged in sending forward the troops of the Butler Expedition. Several ships have cleared, and others are taking on board horses, stores, &c.

Yesterday, the ship *Undaunted*, Capt. ELLIOTT, sailed for Ship Island, having on board 150 horses for a battery of artillery, with a large amount of stores. The steamers, laden principally with cannon for the light batteries accompanying the expedition and ordnance stores, cleared yesterday, and this forenoon are lying in the stream.

The ships *North America* and *Idaho* also cleared yesterday. The first named was lying at Commercial wharf, this morning, and has been fitted up for the accommodation of the Fourteenth Maine Regiment. This regiment, which was quartered in Faneuil Hall last night, marched down to the wharf, to go aboard, this forenoon.

The ship, which is of about 1,400 tons, has been fitted with bunks for 1,000 enlisted men, besides accommodations for forty officers, in and adjoining the cabin. It is understood that only 800 of the men, with the regimental baggage, will go on board this ship. This regiment numbers in all about 1,010 men, of whom some sixty were left behind, from sickness or other causes.

The ship *Idaho* hauled into the stream last night. She has also been fitted up to carry troops. She will carry, in addition to a portion of the Fourteenth Maine Regiment, the following companies that came down from Camp Chase, Lowell, this morning:

Company K, of the Eastern Bay State Regiment, Capt. J. R. COOK, recruited at Gloucester. Sixteen of the Company are left behind at Lowell, sick with the measles.

Battery No. 4, of the New-England Division, recruited in Massachusetts, with the following officers: Capt. CHARLES EVERETT; First Lieuts. E. L. DOER, commanding, W. W. CARRUTH; Second Lieuts. J. F. PHELPS, W. B. ALLYN. Thirty men of this battery have gone on board the steamer *Saxon*. Their horses, 150 in number, are being taken on board the ship *Ocean Pearl*, lying at Long-wharf.

First Maine Battery, Capt. E. W. THOMPSON; First Lieuts. JOHN B. HUBBARD, A. W. BRADBURY; Second Lieuts. EBEN D. HALEY, FRANK GODFRED.

Second Vermont Battery, recruited at Brandon; Capt. L. R. SAYLES; First Lieutenants, B. N. DYER and C. D. SMITH; Second Lieutenants, JOHN QUILTY, JOHN W. CHASE.

The ship *E. Wilder Farley*, lying at Long Wharf, has taken on a quantity of stores, and is now being prepared for the reception of troops. It is probable that the Eighth New-Hampshire Regiment, now at Fort Independence, will embark in this ship.

The ship *Western Empire* has also been chartered for the expedition, and was taken to the end of Long Wharf last night. She will take on board stores, &c., the first installment of which is 375,000 rifle cartridges, from the Western Arsenal.

There are now no troops at Camp Chase, Lowell, except Capt. HOVEY's Zouaves, and a few sick men. It is probable that the Western Bay State Regiment, now at Pittsfield, will go there soon.

There is a regiment at Augusta, Me., and another in Vermont, awaiting orders to join this expedition.

MORE FUGITIVE CONTRABANDS.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

UNITED STATES STEAM BARK YOUNG ROVER, Blockading York River, Jan. 30.

About 8½ o'clock A. M., to-day, a boat came to us bearing a white flag, or a flag of truce. We threw them a line and took them on board. The boat's crew consisted of five contrabands, with all their baggage, which was quite an amount for those personages to be the owners of. They tasted a little of Neptune's salts coming to us, as the wind blew fresh and their boat was small in size, and none of them experienced navigators. Two of them were quite intelligent fellows, not of African blood wholly. From one—who was prized by his master at $2,000—I gathered the following authentic information: He states that he had made two previous attempts at escape, but was caught and put in confinement, but was soon released again. They stole a fine yawl-boat at Mathias Point, in the night, while the sentry lay asleep, and carried it two miles on their backs, to escape the guard boat near there, then launched her and came down the river and put in near the lighthouse until morning. They then started for a "Union schooner?" anchored outside of the light, but on nearing the schooner they were ordered off. They then started for us. They were glad to get on board of us, after much fatigue and cold. My informant states he was at work on the "breastworks" at Gloucester Point, and it has eleven guns. It is made of sand and turf, and is not as strong as they anticipated. They have three batteries at Yorktown, with only two rifled pieces of wo th. There are 1,500 troops at Gloucester Point, and 20,000 at Yorktown. He was at one time employed in the hospital at Yorktown. Many have died there from want and exposure, and many are ready to throw down their arms upon the approach of our troops. His master is a Colonel in a Southern regiment, and came from Richmond day before yesterday, stating that JEFF. DAVIS is getting quite discouraged, and also the leading officers. But they lie to the troops, and tell them they must do their best. Hundreds of the rebels are daily hurling epithets at Davis' head, as they now see that they have been belied and misled. Coffee $1 per pound, and sugar 25 cents do., at Richmond; the troops drink water almost wholly; they are making shoes among themselves, though leather is quite scarce. They keep guards over all boats in the river to prevent any from escaping; also a guard boat moves down the river in the night, and there is an alarm bell on shore to give the first sign of an approaching war vessel in the river. They fear our vessels much, and are expecting an attack daily at the above-named places. The families in Mathias County are moving to Richmond.

A few days since we were practicing at a buoy in the river with our broadside guns; there happened to be a lot of rebels in the woods in a range of our target, and the first shot we fired they left in haste, though we did not know they were there. A few days since we went up opposite Mathias Point to reconnoiter a little; upon our appearance MAGRUDER sent a large body of troops there, expecting we were to land; but we had no such intentions, for we are only to blockade the river. Last Tuesday, our First Lieutenant took the launch, well armed, and went to the light-house at the entrance to this river; they reconnoitered around the same—found everything vacated, but in complete order. The next day they went again, and found that the rebels had been there the night previous, and had left a boat near the shore that they had used for the purpose; they sent word to Yorktown that we were about to land, and were looking for a good place for the same. They sent troops down to stop us, but they got sold that time. The rebel officers have not much confidence in their troops, for they are scantily fed and clothed, and a piece of silver money is quite a sight to them.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF GEN. LANDER.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sunday, Feb. 2, 1862.

It is reported here that Gen. LANDER has asked to be relieved of his command as General of this division, and that as soon as relieved, he will resign his commission.

It should be understood that the late retrograde policy in this division was in obedience to express orders from Gen. MCCLELLAN. It is very different from what Gen. LANDER's antecedents would have led us to expect, and it is known that he disliked being thus compelled to adopt it. It is understood that LANDER, at three different times, asked permission to advance on the enemy, and that he had already built flat-boats at Cumberland before being reinforced, that he might march east, and hold the Virginia shore and enable WILLIAMS' Brigade, now at Hancock, to cross the Potomac and join him in an attack on JACKSON's rear. It is even reported that LANDER has been very severely reprimanded by MCCLELLAN for pressing the plan to attack JACKSON's force. It is known from competent sources that LANDER feels himself aggrieved that the military authorities in Washington, supervising the telegraphs, should authorize the transmission of the statement that LANDER had retreated on his own responsibility, and when MCCLELLAN was on the point of sending him reinforcements. The truth is, MCCLELLAN never informed LANDER he was to be reinforced, and yet had to telegraph him positive orders, twice, to fall back on the railway, before LANDER obeyed. LANDER is still on the Virginia side of the Potomac, with no intention of crossing. About half of JACKSON's force is reported still at Romney. The rest is near Winchester.

BOUNDARIES OF THE DEPARTMENT DEFINED.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, WHEELING, VA., Jan 28, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—1. The following extract having been received from the Headquarters of the army, is published for the information of all concerned:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—EXTRACT.—1. The boundaries of the Department of Western Virginia are incorrectly defined in the Army Register for 1862, page 90. They should be as follows: So much of Virginia as lies between the entire boundary on the west, the western slope of the Alleghany Mountains on the east, the boundaries of Pennsylvania and Maryland on the north and northeast, and of Tennessee on the south. (Signed,) L. THOMAS, Adjt.-Gen.

Official copy: E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't. Adjt.-Gen.

2. Assistant-Surgeon J. LETTERMAN, U. S. A., having reported to these headquarters, in accordance with orders from the headquarters of the army, is assigned to duty as Medical Director, and will relieve Assistant-Surgeon H. R. WIRTZ, U. S. A., who on being relieved, will comply with such orders as he may have received from the Surgeon-General.

"3. The numerous abuses and neglects of company and regimental officers to comply with the regulations and standing orders of this Department, requiring the descriptive lists and clothing statements to accompany non-commissioned officers and soldiers sent to hospitals, have occasioned so much suffering, that it has become necessary to call the attention of those concerned to the necessity of strict compliance with those regulations and orders in future. Any failure to do so without imperative reasons, which shall be promptly rendered in writing to the Director of the hospital to which they may be sent, will be treated as a disobedience of orders. The Medical Director will require Directors of hospitals to report promptly all violations of this order, and hold them responsible for failure to do so. By order of

Brig.-Gen. ROSECRANS.

HENRY THRALL, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE PRISONERS AT FORT WARREN.

From the Boston Traveller, February.

Yesterday afternoon the bark *Trinity*, Capt. LEASK, went down to Fort Warren in tow of the steamtug *May Queen*, and took on board the remaining military prisoners at the Fort, numbering three hundred and eighty-six rank and file and fifteen officers. They are to be taken to Fortress Monroe, and will there be exchanged for the same number of our soldiers now in the hands of the rebels. The prisoners went aboard the vessel in good spirits. They are now comfortably and tidily clothed, and looked hearty and well. Fortunately the sick prisoners are in a convalescent state, and will be able to accompany their companions. They have an ample supply of medicine for any emergency.

Yesterday the prisoners sent to Dr. PETERS, the accomplished and humane surgeon of the Fort, the following note:

FORT WARREN, Feb. 3.

DEAR SIR: Allow me to tender you the sincere thanks of the Hatteras prisoners, officers and men, for your constant and kind attention to them during the whole term of their imprisonment at this post. In doing so, I express the unanimous sentiment of them all. We shall be glad to see you when tranquillity is restored in our Southern home. We leave with you our best wishes. Very respectfully, yours,

T. SPARROW, Sen. Captain Cavalry.

To DEWITT C. PETERS, M. D., Surgeon of Fort Warren, Boston.

The prisoners will be accompanied to Fortress Monroe, by Lieut. BUELL, who has had especial charge of them while here. The *Trinity* was hauled out into the stream, about 3 o'clock, and remained at anchor last night. She will probably sail to-day.

THE STONE BLOCKADE.

The following passage occurs in the second volume of *Cooper's Naval History*, p. 211, N. Y. 1853. Operations on Lake Champlain:

"The American squadron lay in Otter Creek at the commencement of the season, and near the middle of May. As the vessels then launched were about to quit port, the enemy appeared off the mouth of the creek, with a force consisting of the *Linnet*, brig, and eight or ten galleys under orders of Capt. PRING, with a view to fill the channel. For this purpose two sloops loaded with stones were in company. A small work had been thrown up at the mouth of the creek some time previously, by Capt. THORNTON, of the artillery, and Lieut. CASSIN was dispatched with a party of seamen to aid that officer in defending the pass. After a cannonading of some duration, the enemy retired without effecting his object, and the vessels got out. In this affair no one was hurt on the side of the Americans, although shells were thrown from one of the galleys."

HOW OUR FATHERS TREATED TRAITORS.

The following is a record of the New-Haven Probate Court:

We, the subscribers, being (by the Court of Probate for the District of New-Haven, Conn.,) appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of BENEDICT ARNOLD, late of New-Haven, in New-Haven County, now joined with the enemies of the United States of America, whose estate has been in due form of law confiscated, give notice to all concerned that we shall attend to the business of our appointment at the dwelling-house of PIERPONT EDWARDS, Esq., in said New-Haven, on the second Monday of December next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the second Monday of January next at the same time of day; and on the third Monday of February next about the same time of day.

ISAAC JONES,
MICHAEL TODD, } Commissioners.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 29, 1781.

All persons that were indebted to said ARNOLD at the time he joined said enemies, are requested by the subscriber, by said Court of Probate, appointed administrator on said ARNOLD's estate, that was the property of said ARNOLD at the time he joined, as aforesaid, are requested to deliver the same to the subscriber, or account with him therefor.

PIERPONT EDWARDS.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 29, 1781.

GEN. ROSECRANS' STAFF.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes from Wheeling:

"There are changes in the familiar Staff that surrounded Gen. ROSECRANS during the campaign. Major SPENCER is ill at home, and sickness, and Major CRAWFORD—he of Sumter fame—replaces the Pickens celebrity as Inspector-General. Capt. FRANK DARR, late Commissary on the Staff, has gone to Kentucky, to take the same position with Gen. BURBE, and Dr. WIRTZ, prince of good fellows, as well as of good Surgeons, is going to the same place. HARTSUFF, who ought to have been a Brigadier long ago, instead of some of the absurd appointments that have been made, and would have been, too, but for the inevitable Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, is off at Washington. Capt. CHANDLER is flying about trying to regulate the inscrutable Western Virginia Quartermaster's doings. MORGADANT, Capt. GOULDING and Major JOE DAVIS stick to the old places; and Major JOHNSON, established in a rickety old family mansion, that, doubtless, owns some departed Secessionist as master, is praying out the money, to keep the machine moving."

THE DEFEAT OF HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

The rebel Press are tardily acknowledging the defeat of HUMPHREY MARSHALL near Prestonburgh. The Abingdon *Virginian* acknowledges that the Twenty-ninth Virginia lost in MARSHALL's fight five or six killed and several wounded. It adds:

"Gen. MARSHALL needs and must have additional aid in the way of reinforcements from the Government, or he will be overpowered and compelled to fall back to Pound Gap or to this place."

The Lynchburgh *Republican* says: "The scene of the fight was about eight miles west of Prestonburgh, and the attack of the enemy was not desired by Gen. MARSHALL at the point it was made. His object in retreating was to entice the enemy into a pursuit as far as Prestonburgh, where he had chosen a strong position, and had he succeeded in reaching it, would have annihilated them; but they were too quick for him, and succeeded in overtaking his rear before the desired position had been reached, when there was no alternative left him but to turn and fight, &c., &c."

THANKS TO COMMODORE DUPONT.

To the Senate of the United States:

The third section of the "Act further to promote the efficiency of the navy," approved Dec. 21, 1861, provides:

"That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall have the authority to detail from the retired list of the navy, for the command of squadrons and single ships, such officers as he may believe that the good of the service requires to be placed in such command; and such officers may, if, upon the recommendation of the President of the United States, they shall receive a vote of thanks of Congress for their services and gallantry in action against the enemy, be restored to the active list, and not otherwise."

In conformity with this law, Capt. SAMUEL F. DUPONT, of the navy, was nominated to the Senate for continuance as the flag-officer in command of the squadron which recently rendered such important service to the Union in the expedition to the coast of South Carolina.

Believing that no occasion could arise which would more fully correspond with the intention of the law, or be more pregnant with happy influence, as an example, I cordially recommend that Capt. SAMUEL F. DUPONT receive a vote of thanks of Congress for his services and gallantry displayed in the capture of Forts Walker and Beauregard, commanding the entrance of Port Royal harbor, on the 7th of November, 1861. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 4, 1862.

TROUBLE AT THE NIAGARA FALLS SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

From the Toronto Leader, Feb. 4.

Two occurrences have been reported to us, on credible authority, which seem to render it desirable that a guard should be placed over the Suspension Bridge, at the Falls of Niagara. The facts are these: Last Sunday an American recruiting officer, accompanied by two or three other persons, came over the Suspension Bridge into Canada, with a view of forcibly and illegally taking back a deserter from the Federal army. The fugitive protested against the attempt being carried out, and soliciting the assistance of the bystanders, was rescued from the hands of men whose intention it was, if they had got their own way, to have violated the right of asylum in Canada, in the person of this deserter. We need not say that there is no law under which an American deserter, taking refuge in Canada, can be compelled to return. The only provision existing between the two countries, for the extradition of fugitives who have escaped from the one to the other, is contained in the Ashburton Treaty; and that only brings criminals charged with certain specified crimes within its purview.

The other occurrence which has been related to us is of a different nature, though it is one which, like the former, seems to require the exercise of some vigilance for which there is no provision at the Suspension Bridge. It is stated that a non-commissioned officer and a private of the Thirtieth Regiment, belonging to a detachment stationed at St. Catharines, passed over the bridge on Saturday evening; and, having been induced to drink, were enlisted into the American army while in a state of intoxication. On Monday morning, it is added, they were sent to Buffalo. At the present time, when the presence of troops on both sides of the Niagara River renders a repetition of such occurrences as these liable to occur, it would seem advisable that some preventive guard should be placed at the Bridge.

LECTURES OF PROF. AGASSIZ.

Great Age of the Coral Reefs—Coextensive Existence of Present Species of Animals.

The third lecture of the series was delivered at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Sunday evening, Feb. 2. The house was full to overflowing. Mr. TAYLOR, President of the Brooklyn Institute, stated to the audience that he had been asked why these lectures were given on Sunday. His answer was, that the will of Mr. GRAHAM so required, and in addition to that, he deemed the subject a very appropriate one for consideration on that day.

Prof. AGASSIZ said that he had never faced an audience like this in his life, and being accustomed to the narrow limits of the lecture-room, he feared that his voice could not reach those furthest removed from him. The question for consideration to-night was, When have the animals now upon the surface of the globe, been called into existence? It, of course, involves the question of the age of the world. For a long time it has been believed that we knew exactly how old the world is. This has resulted from confounding its chronology with that of the human race. Students of nature have found that there are facts which show that the earth is much older than the existence of man on its surface. This, however, does not conflict with the narrative in Genesis: "In the beginning God created the Heaven and the earth." But when that beginning was, Genesis does not say. But to approach the question under consideration, let us first consider some facts in regard to domestic animals, which have always followed man in the progress of civilization. On the Egyptian monuments are sculptures and drawings, and in the catacombs are mummies of animals which lived nearly 5,000 years ago. Upon careful comparison of the skeletons of these mummies with those of animals recently killed in the valley of the Nile, not the slightest difference is found between them. Therefore, we have positive evidence that 5,000 years does not change the appearance, character and structure of any living being. But there is something further to be considered in regard to domestic animals. Under the fostering care of man they are constantly modified, but in a way that is peculiar and entirely different from the differences which we observe among the various species of wild animals. Breeds of domestic animals are of comparatively recent date, the date of the first introduction of many of those being known. They are the result of human care, of artificial means. The buffalo of the Western prairies is a distinct species of the bull family, not domesticated. The muskox is another; the yack of Asia another. Each species, though uniform in itself, differs widely from the others. When you have seen one buffalo you have seen them all. Not so with the domesticated animal. One of the first results of domestication is to introduce an extraordinary diversity of individual heads. They differ in color, size, and also in the form or twist of the horns. But these differences are only constant as the animals are kept under the same condition. Want of care will cause all the improvements which domestication has introduced to disappear, showing that these differences are the work of man—the result of artificial means. On the other hand, the differences which exist among wild animals are the result of creative power. Domestication never produces self-perpetuating forms, and, therefore, affords no clue or index to the process by which species are produced. With these facts before us, let us consider the data which are afforded us respecting the age of the animals now inhabiting this globe. There is no field of observation so rich for this purpose as the coral reefs, and especially those on the extremity of the peninsula of Florida. Coral reefs are entirely the work of marine animals, commonly called corals, and belonging to the class which naturalists designate by the name of polyps. The prevalent error that corals are the work of an insect arises from a superficial view of the external appearance of the specimens, some of which resemble a honeycomb. The corals that we see are the solid portion of the animal when alive, just as much as our bones are a part of our frame. The animals are Radiates, and are identical with our sea anemones. The sea anemone has a mouth in the centre, with radiating feelers all around. The mouth opens into a digestive sack, which communicates at the bottom with the main cavity. This main cavity is divided by radiating partitions into a number of chambers, which communicate with one another at the centre, and with the digestive sack. Let these side walls and partitions become loaded with limestone, and we have a coral! Thus the lower part becomes stiff and hard, while the upper part remains soft and movable, being two, three or four times as high as the solid portion. And yet, so capable of expansion and contraction is that portion, that it is able to coil itself up and hide itself completely from view in the slight depression in the centre, between the radiating partitions and the outer wall, so that nothing remains visible but a cup-shaped, hard body, except upon careful inspection. Another fact about corals is, that they multiply without dividing. Each successive generation is attached to the parent. This is a well-known fact in regard to certain plants. The little bud is an individual growing upon the parent stock, and never separating spontaneously. Thus we have thousands of buds attached to one parent. The fact that we may cut off the bud, and engraft it on another plant, proves that it is an independent individual. So corals go on multiplying, remaining united together, until they form a large community. Again, corals present a variety of forms, owing to the manner in which the new individuals unite with one another. It is just the same as we find among trees. We are able to distinguish from the peculiar mode of budding, branching and ramifying, the different kinds of trees, even when they are destitute of foliage. So each species of polyp has its own peculiar mode of budding, branching and ramifying, giving it a different external appearance. And the number of these different species is as great as that of shells or fishes, only we have no common vernacular name for them, so little is popular attention drawn to them. Each species has its peculiar habits and features, and requires a peculiar station in the sea. Some are found only in shallow waters, others at the depth of two fathoms, others five or six fathoms, and others at ten. And these peculiarities are as constant as those which we observe in the distribution of other animals or of plants, only the corals are restricted within narrower limits. The fact of the water being more or less clear is enough to foster their growth or cause their destruction. Trees have different ranges of altitude most favorable to their growth. The earlier budding of some plants at the base of the mountain slopes, in the Spring, forms a horizontal line of vegetation, which rises as the season advances. Now if this difference of range exists among trees, how much more definite must be the different degrees of pressure upon animals inhabiting different depths of the ocean? At the depth of 32 feet they have to sustain the weight of another atmosphere, and at 64 feet a pressure equal to three atmospheres. Now an animal made of such soft and tender materials must be very nicely and evenly adjusted in its structure to be enabled to bear the pressure of a particular depth and no other. We have then two facts relative to these animals, which will bear upon the question of the formation of coral reefs, viz.: 1. They are extremely limited in the range of depth they occupy. 2. They are very different in their structure one from the other, so much so that one species cannot be mistaken for another. Now a coral reef is built up from a definite depth successively and gradually, by the joint work of the different species of coral. The wall is all the time changing its builders. The first set carries it up to a certain height and then censes, to be succeeded by a different species, and so on till it reaches the surface. The animals which begin it live at the depth of ten or twelve fathoms. They commence building a wall on a slanting shore, at the depth of say twelve fathoms. They build it steep on the side toward the ocean and slanting gently toward the land. This form is the result of those fostering influences which accelerate the growth of the reef under conditions which are most favorable to the development of different corals. The effect of the muddy water next to the shore is to destroy the animals and prevent the building of the reef, while on the side toward the sea the favorable conditions are increased, causing the wall to grow more rapidly and in a more vertical direction. But it must be remembered that the radiates which begin the reef, after building it up to a certain height, necessarily create conditions unfavorable to their growth. They therefore disappear on that side, and are succeeded by another species, more hardy than the first, and requiring less of the immediate action of the sea to sustain their growth. Then there are other kinds of animals which never build the reef itself—those which grow under its shelter. They may be compared to the underbrush of the forest, which does not begin till the forest trees have reached a certain height. So we have the reef-builders and the underbrush. And then a third set of reef-builders may come in and bring up the structure to the level of the water, and after they are gone the underbrush fills up the bottom toward the land. Now comes the question, whence did these new corals come which have built up the later portions of the reef? It has long been known that along the partitions which divide the internal cavity of these animals there are bunches of eggs. But what was not known is the fact that the young which are hatched from these eggs are free and swim in the water. They are at first little pear-shaped bodies surrounded with innumerable fringes which keep them revolving in the water. When they find a proper resting-place there they attach themselves and grow at their proper level. Thus the succession of these different species is readily explained. Each one of these little young animals undergoes a transformation from a free swimming bud to a polyp. That method of transformation has been explained in a preceding lecture. The next question is, how long does it take a coral reef to grow from its base to the level of the sea? And here let me state that though it is no doubt true that Capt. Cook's scientific companion, Mr. FORSTER, did bring up corals from the depth of 2,000 feet, yet they were dead corals. Live corals are never found below twelve fathoms. They are very ancient corals, and since the period of their death the reef which they formed has subsided to that great depth. This subsidence of portions of the land is a well-known fact. The Pacific Ocean is now subsiding, and even the direction in which that subsidence takes place is known. The rate of growth of coral reefs is next to be ascertained. Not to try your patience by attempting to give you the full evidence on this subject, let me give you some data obtained from personal observation on the Florida reef. During the period of fourteen years that has elapsed since I examined the foundations of Fort Taylor at Key West, and Fort Jefferson at Tortugas, I have ascertained from records which have been kept, that the addition in the way of a crust of corals formed upon those artificial structures does not exceed one inch. Therefore, less than a foot would grow in a century. How long will it take at that rate for a reef 60 feet high to grow? Six thousand years. My standard is probably too large by double, which would make it 12,000 years, but we will call it 6,000. Now, let us see if there are more than one reef around the extremity of that peninsula. Outside of the main land is a series of islands called keys, the westernmost of which is called Key West. Outside of these keys is a succession of small islands known as the Florida Reef, made up of living corals. The crest is just beginning to emerge above the surface of the water. This outer row of islands must have required 6,000 years to form. That is the first item in our chronology. Now, I have ascertained that the series of keys inside of this outer reef are formed of coral-reef and nothing else, and that they differ in no way from the outer reef, except that they are cut at their summit by loose material broken off from an old reef. In fact they are an old dead reef. Now how could that reef have grown inside of the other, when the evidence is that not even a single coral will grow inside of a reef already grown? On examining and comparing the outer reef with this row of keys, I very soon came to the conclusion that when the keys were growing there was no outer reef at all—that it rose from its foundation to the surface, then died, and then at the distance of three or five miles another reef began to be built. But it has been ascertained by soundings that they both have risen from the same depth, therefore they must have required the same time to grow. So we have two successive reefs, requiring 6,000 years each to form, making 12,000 years. A further examination of the shore led me to the conviction that here again we have another reef identical in structure with the keys and with the outer reef. That third reef could have grown only when the keys did not exist. This formation, too, has been measured and found to have an average thickness of the keys, therefore it must also have taken 6,000 years to form. That is a third item in our chronology. But back of these shore bluffs, the highest of which is not more than 13 feet, are found a row of hummocks concentric with the shore. These are another coral reef identical in structure with the rest, and built by the same animal. I have collected all the living species on the Florida Reef and compared them with those which formed the rest of the reefs, and they are the same. So that if there is any accuracy in my two leading facts—that the rate of growth is less than a foot in a century, and that the existence of an outside reef precludes the formation of a reef inside—we have the evidence in the existence of these four concentric reefs that 24,000 years ago the sea washed the spot where those hummocks are, and that no reef had then formed beneath them. And yet this is not all. All these animals are of the same kind as those that live now, and what I have described to you is only a narrow tract of some 15 or 16 miles. More than 60 miles in the interior is Lake Okeechobee, and though I have not myself penetrated as far as that, intelligent officers of the army have traveled over the whole of that country during the Seminole War, and they have told me that the whole country to Lake Okeechobee is made up of similar hummocks in concentric lines. Taking, therefore, the distance of 60 miles upon this basis, you see it opens a prospect of chronology for which we are hardly prepared. We shrink from the evidence that it has required 24,000 years to build this narrow strip of land; how shall we shrink from the assumption that hundreds of thousands of years must have been required to build that prolongation of the Peninsula of Florida, which is entirely made up of coral reefs. And yet what is that compared with the age of the world? It is to-day! It is modern time! It is the period which geologists call the present—the period within which all the species of animals which now live began to exist on the earth. I shall show you hereafter that geology has established a chronology, which is still less within the limits of our comprehension, demonstrating more conclusively than by anything I have been able to bring before you to-night, that it is indispensably necessary to separate the chronology relating to human events from that which relates to events in the physical world, and that to identify the age of mankind with that of the world, or even of our earth

The New-York Times.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We receive by way of Cincinnati some additional items of interest concerning the recent great victory at Fort Henry. At the time of the attack, the rebel infantry were in their camp disposing of their dinner, and when the firing commenced they abandoned everything, leaving thousands of shot-guns and all their camp equipage and clothing. In the pursuit, bodies of our cavalry captured fourteen guns and thirty-three prisoners. Dispatches from Gen. HALLECK received in Washington state that our forces immediately pushed up the river in the direction of the railroad bridge, sixteen miles distant, reducing on their way the batteries on the other side of the river. The bridge over the Tennessee River is undoubtedly now in our possession, and communication between Memphis and Bowling Green cut off. Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River, has also doubtless been reduced ere this.

Gen. THOMAS' advance, at last accounts, was at Monticello, where he was detained by the bad condition of the roads.

A rebel dispatch from Knoxville states that a skirmish took place in Morgan County, Tenn., on Sunday last, between a force of National infantry and a body of Tennessee cavalry. The skirmish is said to have taken place on the mountain side, and resulted, of course, in favor of the rebels. The dispatch is important, as indicating that the advance of Gen. SCHOEPF has penetrated through the Cumberland Mountains, into Eastern Tennessee.

An arrival at Fortress Monroe on Friday places us in possession of the gratifying intelligence that the Burnside Expediton moved from Hatteras Inlet on Wednesday morning last, its first destination being Roanoke Island. The gunboats started at sunrise, and the troop-ships followed soon afterwards, only three or four regiments being left at the Inlet. The weather was propitious, and everything promised a favorable issue. Gen. BURNSIDE had succeeded beyond his expectations in getting all his vessels over the Swash into deep water, and he and his entire command were in the best of spirits, and confident of success. During the detention at the Inlet the naval gunners had considerable practice in handling the heavy pieces, and will be able to give a good account of themselves, as the first successes of the expedition were expected to be won by the Navy.

According to the representations of the officers of the sloop-of-war *Savannah*, which arrived here on Friday night from Port Royal, the expedition from that point southward was intended for nothing more than a reconnoissance of the Savannah River. It consisted of only a few gunboats and a brigade—about two thousand men. A portion of the boats entered Savannah River by a creek on the north, and the others by another creek on the south, but found the channel obstructed, and could not proceed. They had an exchange of shots with TATNALL'S "Mosquito Fleet," which ran the gauntlet of their fire, but whether any damage was done was not ascertained. A portion of the expedition had returned to Port Royal. It is understood that Capt. DUPONT, in consequence of the disclosure of his plans to the rebels, through the correspondence of the Northern Press, has interdicted all such communication for the present.

Three vessels of the Butler Expedition left Boston yesterday forenoon for Ship Island—the ships *Ocean Pearl*, *Idaho* and *North American*—with troops and stores. The *Great Republic* has been chartered by the Government, and will soon sail from this port for the same destination, with five thousand troops and a number of horses on board.

The evacuation of Romney by the rebels is now explained. It appears that Gen. LANDER, having received reinforcements, marched on Thursday, at the head of between seven and eight thousand men, against the enemy there. They declined fighting, however, although the forces were about equal, and retreated across the river, destroying the bridge in their rear.

A correspondent writes from Gen. LANDER'S Division, on the 3d, that JACKSON had retired to Winchester, and that LORING was leaving Romney. A portion of LANDER'S command had a brush with the enemy on the 3d. We lost none, but killed several of SHEETS' rebel cavalry, and captured seven prisoners.

It will be patent to every one who will read the Southern news which we publish this morning, that the rebels now see, and almost acknowledge, the hopelessness of their cause. Articles which we copy from the Richmond *Examiner* and the Memphis *Appeal* can be interpreted in no other way. In speculating upon the probable plans of the National Government, as revealed in recent movements, the *Examiner* warns its readers that, although the advance upon Richmond and the descent of the Mississippi have been believed to be impossible, still there is a possibility that this belief may be erroneous. Partial success, either in Tennessee or in North Carolina, the *Examiner* acknowledges, will cripple the rebels in Virginia by cutting off railroad connections with the South and Southwest; and though it professes to believe that those successes will not be gained, still it is easy to see that it fears them. The Memphis journal states in plain words that if the National programme is carried out, the heaviest blow will be struck which could possibly be inflicted upon the bogus Confederacy—that it will, in fact, be "pierced in its Achilles' heel." It appears to be about conceded, too, that Savannah will soon be in possession of the National forces, and the *Republican* of that city exhorts the inhabitants to be "calm and resolute under the circumstances which now surround them."

The rebels acknowledge at last that their experiment with the steamer *Merrimac* at the Norfolk Navy-yard has proved a total failure. The Norfolk *Day Book* gives a full statement of the difficulties encountered, chief of which is an error in the calculation of displacement, amounting to over 200 tons. It was found necessary to place her in the dry-dock again immediately, to prevent her sinking by her own weight, and in doing this she was badly strained. The *Day Book* consoles itself with the idea that she will do for a floating battery.

Capt. GEORGE R. GAGE, of the schooner *Joseph Crandall*, writes from Cadiz, Spain, to the owners of the vessel in New-Bedford, Mass., under date of Jan. 9, that the pirate *Sumter* was at Cadiz, and that she passed his vessel three hours before daylight on the 4th of January. The Captain states that he could see her plainly, and that, as his cargo was just what the *Sumter* required, had daylight come on three hours sooner, his vessel would have been seized. In regard to the carrying business, the Captain states that commerce with American vessels over there is so disarranged, in anticipation of war with England and from fear of privateers, that the merchants are suspicious of American bottoms.

Col. MCCOOK is in Cincinnati, and is rapidly recovering from his wound. He says the Mississippi Tigers must have suffered the most severely of the rebel troops in the battle at Mill Spring; for in addition to those killed on the field, a large number were drowned in the Cumberland River.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was not in session yesterday, having adjourned over from Friday until Monday evening.

In the Assembly, favorable reports were made on the bills to incorporate the Blind Mechanics' Association; to authorize the leasing of a portion of the Battery in this City for Ferry purposes, and to extend the streets of this City to the bulkhead line of the East and North Rivers. The Annual Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means; also a bill providing that the Official State Canvass shall be published in the State paper only. Notice was given of a bill to license ballast-lighters in the port of New-York. A resolution was offered to invite a clergyman to deliver a lecture to the Assembly, on the State of the Country and the great Rebellion, which occasioned considerable debate, and it was rejected by a large majority. The bill to close Manhattan-square in this City was recommitted for further consideration. The Assembly adjourned until Monday evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

ARTHUR BROWN was arrested at Fairfield, Conn., on Friday morning about 7 o'clock, by Deputy United States Marshal SHERMAN—and taken to Fort Lafayette—by virtue of an order from the Secretary of State. The prisoner is a young man about thirty years of age, and has been a resident of this City. The charges against him are unknown.

Capt. BURROWS' Fourteenth Battery of Ohio Artillery, consisting of 145 men, 123 horses, 6 pieces of cannon, 6 caissons, and 1 forge, left Cincinnati for St. Louis, on Wednesday, on the steamer *J. W. Cheesman*. They are destined for Leavenworth, where they join Gens. HUNTER and LANE.

In the Superior Court at Salem, Mass., on Monday, Henry M. Bragg, Francis W. Bayley, Isaac M. Daggett, Martin L. Stevens, Joseph S. King, and George W. Edwards, all of Haverhill, indicted for tarring, feathering and riding on a rail, in August last, the editor of the Haverhill *Gazette*, Mr. AMBROSE L. KIMBALL, were severally held to bail for trial, in the sum of $1,000 each.

A correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial* furnishes that paper with the copy of an order revoking the finding of the Court Martial in the case of private R. B. STALKER, of the Nineteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., who was convicted of desertion. The Nineteenth is one of the regiments which was by mistake mustered into service for three months, and which is now held for two years. The order in question, which it has been ascertained was issued without Gen. MCCLELLAN'S knowledge, makes the fact that STALKER was sworn in for only three months the ground of his acquittal. It is feared that it may have a mischievous effect upon other regiments which are similarly situated.

SAMUEL LANE, an individual in the employ of the United States Express Company at Dunkirk, has been arrested on a charge of robbing the mails on the Buffalo and Erie Railroad. The proof against him is regarded as conclusive.

F. SHANNON, pilot of the *John P. Levy*, which had such a narrow escape in the gale off Hatteras on Jan. 30, should also have been mentioned in the letter of our correspondent, as deserving of great credit for his coolness and skill in saving the lives of those on board the vessel referred to, and carrying her into the Inlet. He remained steadily at his post during the whole of the fearful gale, and carried his vessel through when every one on board regarded her loss as almost inevitable. Mr. SHANNON reports that the *E. H. Hubbard*, one of the six tugs which left Fortress Monroe in company on the 29th, foundered at sea and was abandoned. All on board were saved.

Less activity was discernible in the market for Flour on Saturday, though prices favored buyers. Wheat was quoted firm, but was lightly dealt in. A fair business was transacted in Corn at steady rates. Provisions were less freely purchased, as were also Sugars and Whisky. St. Domingo Coffee was in good request for export. East India Rice attracted considerable attention. Common Resin was more sought after and was dearer. Cotton, Candles, Metals, Oils, Molasses, Hemp, Spices, Seeds, Fruit and Foreign Liquors were inactive. The Freight engagements were limited, though shippers had any existing advantage.

The Tennessee Victory and its Fruit.

The victories of Mill Spring and Fort Henry, followed as they have doubtless been by the reduction of Fort Donelson, have cleared both flanks of Gen. BUELL'S army of opposing enemies. The former success, preceded by the dissolution of HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S corps, compelled the rebels to evacuate Eastern Kentucky, leaving all the approaches into Eastern Tennessee open to the Unionists. The capture of Fort Henry, if supplemented by the capture of Fort Donelson, exposes both Nashville and Memphis to attack; and will doubtless compel the retirement of JOHNSTON, and the evacuation of Columbus. Indeed, the movements of Gen. GRANT and Capt. FOOTE are so very energetic, that at any moment we may receive, without astonishment, news that the capital of Tennessee has fallen into their hands. A gunboat squadron is known to have entered the Cumberland, where the water is at the high stage of the Winter months. There is nothing to interrupt its voyage to Nashville. If the land forces could move with equal celerity, the movement would be the work of a day.

The importance of the plans which this portion of Gen. HALLECK'S command is realizing, as subsidiary to the task assigned Gen. BUELL, is not to be overrated. Already the Memphis and Clarksville Railroad is in the possession of our forces. Over this route the army of Gen. JOHNSTON has received the bulk of its supplies and reinforcements since the destruction of the bridge over the Cumberland at Nashville. Merely to have lost this communication would of itself be the worst conceivable omen to the rebel army around Bowling Green; but when the advantage thus secured by the National force is followed up actively by land and water, there will be reason for the utmost consternation in the rebel lines. We may be assured that the first move backwards, or the first attempt to detach a force to cut off the advance of GRANT, will be the signal for a grand attack, before which the insurgent army is in no condition to stand.

VERY PROBABLE.—The admirers of Mr. W. H. RUSSELL, in Toronto, are sorely puzzled to know how to do him honor. Some want to have him lecture, but the *Leader*, with characteristic consideration, urges that he would do himself much greater credit at a dinner. The majority of Englishmen will undoubtedly sympathize with the sagacious *Leader*.

The Profits of a War for Cotton.

The *Journal des Débats*, a French journal so well known here for its liberal tone and its friendly sentiments towards America, has been discussing recently from an economical point of view, the effects of a war between the European Powers and this country. It takes for its text a careful and well-considered circular of a leading cotton house of this City, published in the London *Times*. This firm, the NEILL BROTHERS, discuss for their English correspondents the probable effects of war on cotton export, and arrive at a quite different conclusion from that in vogue in Europe. The popular idea in England and France—shown recently by the very considerable fall in cotton during the *Trent* imbroglio—is that as soon as war was declared with the United States, and a French and English squadron had opened the Southern ports, a fleet of merchantmen would at once enter those harbors, bringing cargoes of manufactured goods, and then having laden themselves in return with vast quantities of cotton, they would sail quietly back over the ocean and supply the hungry manufacturers of England and the *ouvriers* of France, and prosperity and plenty would again return to those unfortunate classes.

This golden dream is rudely shaken by some dry facts, presented by the Messrs. NEILL. In the first place, would cotton get down so easily and speedily from the interior to the Southern ports? The steamers which usually convey this production from the rivers down to New-Orleans are owned mostly in St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, and are not exactly available just now for this purpose. Men on those owned at the South, "the hands," as well as the draymen, leveemen, pressmen, &c., are now in the Southern army, and probably enlisted for the war. The railways are already so overcrowded with freight for the army, or with soldiers, that sugar which costs three cents at New-Orleans brings fifteen cents at Richmond. So that, even with an opening of the ports, cotton might be expected to come in very slowly and expensively. But there are other serious considerations which occur to these business men. Suppose the North should at once declare emancipation, and stimulate and arm the slaves for insurrection; suppose fleets of privateers cruising through the Gulf and on the Atlantic coast, burning all the vessels which they could not carry into port—how much cotton is likely to reach Southern harbors from the interior, or, still more, to get safely over the ocean? Where is the mercantile marine to convey it, while the vast American marine is not only withdrawn from the trade, but engaged in destroying those who carry it on? Where are the banking credits to be obtained, in such a time of danger, on which alone a large cotton export can be maintained? Who will pay the excessive insurance and freight? How are the harbors to be entered, which may have been blocked up by stone vessels? With all these impediments and risks, say these experienced merchants, many estimate 500,000 bales as the most that could possibly reach the factories of Europe during the present year. They themselves, however, make a higher estimate—believing that, under such contingencies, before the 1st of November, some 700,000 bales might be shipped to Great Britain and 300,000 to France. But, even with this export, they inquire, are prices likely to be much lower than they are now?

All the interior expenses upon cotton would, of course, be much greater than usual. The river and railway freights, the press charges, the insurance and the like. Then the known deficiency of the crop, the certain short planting of the ensuing year—as every effort will be made to increase the supply of grain and provisions, and lessen the old dependence on the North—will all tend to raise the price at the points of purchase. The planters, too, hearing of middling cotton in New-York from 35c. to 40c. a pound, will have exaggerated ideas of the prices they should expect. If they established the price at 15c. per pound, with shipping charges 1c., freight 2d. and insurance 25 per cent., the cost in Liverpool to sell would be 13d. per pound, or about its present price. Taking all the risks in view, and the supposed great demand for manufactured cotton goods, which would at once ensue from the Southern States, this price is not beyond what might reasonably be expected to be maintained. If cotton can now be manufactured profitably in the Northern States for 35c. and 40c. for the raw material, why could it not be in Lancashire for 25c. or 26c.?

If these statements be correct, asks the French journal, made by an experienced house in a business circular, and whose interests would apparently lie in an opening of the cotton ports, what advantage is to result to France from a war for the sake of cotton? If cotton is to continue at its present price, and France is summarily to cut off all present and future trade with the Northern States, and take upon herself the expenses of a war whose length no man can predict, what is the profit of the transaction?—is a question which will naturally occur to an intelligent public, like the French. Such questions are being asked by others of the Parisian journals. With a deficit in 1861 of over $200,000,000, which has yet to be met, the Emperor will certainly pause before he heaps upon France another debt of $300,000,000, or far more, for the sake of 300,000 bales of cotton, furnished at war prices. It would be decidedly a game not worth the candle.

THE DISMISSAL OF SECRETARY CAMERON.—The Harrisburgh *Telegraph* feels called upon to print the correspondence connected with the retirement of Mr. CAMERON from the Cabinet. It is marked "private," but there is no such thing in these days as epistolary privacy, and indeed we cannot discover a reason why these letters, which might be expected to throw light on a transaction not as perspicuous as it might be, should not have been published earlier. The reader will be the judge of the measure of light they really afford. We have every reason to believe that Secretary CAMERON was removed for incapacity, or something very much worse. Nothing of this sort appears in the correspondence—how could it? It is not the way of the political world to tell one's friend in so many words he is a thief, or an idiot; that he is unfitted for a position in which one has placed him, and must even take one of minor responsibility where knavery has no chance. We give him courtly phrases; consult his wishes; lavish upon him our God-speed, and look after him tenderly as he goes his way. Thus has the President dismissed CAMERON. But there is an abruptness in the business, which detracts from the effect of the courtesy. The letter of the President, dated on January 11, is evidently the first announcement the Secretary received of his discharge. In his reply dated the same day, the Secretary alludes to his wish to be relieved, formerly expressed, as a recollection the President had "revived," and pays a panegyric to his successor, whose name was not referred to by Mr. LINCOLN, and whose intended appointment must have been brought to his ear by rumor. Mr. CAMERON was, in truth, taken by surprise. He withdrew as gracefully as he might, the President endeavoring generously to cover his retreat; but the most desirable moral of his official story would be wanting, did we not go behind official phrase, and learn how well he had earned a less gentle dismission.

The Two British Quarterlies on Our Relations with England.

The two leading British reviews each devote an article of their January issue to the consideration of the late difficulty with England; and, though they both take, as might be expected, a view of the matter antagonistic to the American Union, there is much in both that may be read with interest and advantage by the statesmen and politicians of this country. The writer in the now exceedingly Toryfied-Whig *Edinburgh*, argues strongly for the abolition of the right of search altogether, and of course is highly indignant at the stoppage of the *Trent*, more especially as, being a mail steamer, and proceeding toward a neutral port, he holds her to have been exempt from search, according to modern usage. He points out that in all recent maritime wars, even in the blockades of Buenos Ayres, Mexico, and Dalmatia, packets have been treated as privileged vessels; and that it is essential to the constitution of a contraband character that the vessel stopped should be proceeding toward the enemy's coast. England, we are told, carried this principle so far, even in the beginning of the present century, as to liberate a Dutch vessel bound to the Cape of Good Hope, on the ground that, during the period between her departure and the seizure, the colony had become a British possession. Cases illustrative of maritime belligerent rights have, however, been cited so profusely of late, that we are glad to turn from them to the views of the writer in the *Edinburgh*, on the expediency and utility of the right of visitation and search. The effect of the Declaration of Paris has been to limit the maritime rights of belligerents to blockade, and the seizure of articles contraband of war, including dispatches and persons in the naval or military service of the enemy; and the writer asks:

"What would be the consequence to the two countries if, on the one hand, the United States maintained the exercise of the belligerent right of search and seizure in its most offensive form, and if England, on the other hand, resisted it? We say nothing of the past, or of the manifest inconsistency of American statesmen in claiming to exercise over their own citizens and against us rights assimilated by themselves to those abuses of power which their fathers strenuously resisted, even to blood, when exercised by Great Britain fifty years ago against them. But observe the effect of such a claim on future maritime warfare. The United States, hitherto known as a champion of neutral rights, because they had neutral interests, would now, by the case of the *Trent*, set up a great example and precedent of belligerent authority over the neutral flag. On the other hand, by protesting against and resisting the claim, England has implicitly but distinctly relinquished her ancient pretensions to take persons from the shelter of the neutral flag: because it is evident that if such pretension could by possibility be hereafter renewed, the resistance of Great Britain to the seizure of Americans on board the *Trent*, is a conclusive reply to any such claim."

The importance of this consideration was evidently not overlooked by Mr. SEWARD when penning his elaborate reply to Earl RUSSELL'S demand of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL. The settlement of the *Trent* difficulty is, in that sense, a placing of the question on the footing claimed by the United States in 1824, and then disputed by Great Britain. With regard to contraband, the writer's views are opposed to the exercise of the right of search, as being a useless irritant.

"No country," says he, "can be prevented from carrying on a war by the want of stores of war and arms. The prohibition of the trade in contraband of war by the law of nations, and by the right of maritime search is totally abortive as long as the trade is unmolested by municipal laws. If stores of war cannot be purchased in one country, they are procured in another; and unless it were possible to arrest the whole trade of the world in these articles, a partial prohibition is impossible or ineffectual. * * * Moreover, as the whole question of contraband of war resolves itself into a question of destination, it is next to impossible to fix by certain proof a destination on prohibited articles. A Spanish or British vessel, laden with arms, clears out for Cuba, Jamaica, or the Bahamas; until she comes within the range of the American blockade, her destination has nothing criminal about it. If stopped, she is stopped by the blockade, and not for her contraband cargo. We are satisfied, therefore, that the advantage to be derived by a belligerent from the exercise of the right of search is inappreciably small. On the other hand, the difficulties and dangers which it occasions are incalculably great. A rigorous examination of ship's papers, with a view to ascertain her destination, or of her cargo, to find concealed arms, is as likely to lead to an altercation as any other kind of search; and to this proceeding *every* neutral vessel is liable as long as the right of search for this purpose is recognized by the law of nations. The Americans have a perfect right at this time to station cruisers at the mouth of the British Channel to overhaul every westward-bound ship from France and England, in order to ascertain that she carries no contraband of war or hostile dispatches to the Confederate States. Such a proceeding would, no doubt, be intolerable. But what is the use of a right that cannot be enforced, and which is of no value unless it be applied universally? Should we, ourselves, apply it, if we were belligerents? We might assert it, as, no doubt, the law of nations allows us to do; but if it were any part of the policy of this country to remain on terms of neutrality and friendship with France, Spain, Holland, and the other Powers of Europe, we should think twice before we sacrificed the good will of those great States to a chimerical attempt to stop an occasional private venture in ammunition or arms."

The *Quarterly* does not enter so deeply into the question of belligerent rights, but what it does say is as hostile to the United States as the article in the *Edinburgh*. The writer passes in review every quarrel between the two countries, from the Orders in Council to the seizure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL—of course showing that England was right on every occasion; and then examines the question of secession, and the other points of debate which have risen out of it, particularly that of the policy of recognizing the Southern Confederacy. Separation of North and South is regarded as the inevitable issue of the war, and the reviewer takes credit for good-will toward America on the ground of the desire that the war should cease.

"If," says he, "we were actuated by those feelings of jealousy and dislike which it is the habit of too many American writers and speakers to impute to England, nothing could serve our purpose so well as the prolongation of a struggle, of which—while we believe the conquest of the South to be a hopeless dream, and the reunion of the States in one all-powerful Republic an impossibility—the certain effect will be to cripple the resources of the North, and to plunge it in difficulties of which no man can foresee the issue. We say nothing of the present misery arising from the broken ties of relationship and friendship—of the interruption of commerce, and the destruction of capital. But the Federal Government is contracting a debt of appalling magnitude, which threatens to transcend in rapidity of formation and rate of increase all that has been known in the previous history of nations. The debt must be paid, or, if funded, the interest must be paid, unless National bankruptcy is proclaimed; and, to do this, taxation must be resorted to in a manner hitherto wholly untried in the United States. Democracy has been able there to carry on its Government because the pressure of want has been but partially felt, and the presence of the tax-gatherer nearly unknown. But with heavy taxation will come discontent, and with discontent riots, and riots will soon ripen into rebellion. In proportion to the magnitude of the debt will be the temptation to secession."

The object of the war is then questioned, and we are asked whether the North is prepared to hold the South by the same tenure as Austria holds Venetia. We are told that our statesmen do not believe it can be held in any other way, and that our moneyed men are prepared to let the South go when Bull Run has been avenged. Such revenge, it is hinted, may not be easily obtained; and in the meantime, if, as the Tory reviewer believes, the Southerners are strong enough to hold their own, the question, how long the recognition of their independence is to be delayed by foreign Powers, will be seriously raised. We are reminded of the readiness of the United States to welcome Hungary into the family of nations in 1849, had she proved her ability to sustain herself against Austria.

"Tried by this test," says the reviewer, "the Confederate States may be thought to have already made good their title. At all events, if the war is much longer protracted, the time must come when the words of Lord CASTLEREAGH, addressed in 1822 to the Spanish Minister in London, with reference to the contest between Spain and her South American colonies, will be applicable to the civil war now raging in North America."

The words in question are then quoted, followed by an intimation that—

"If ever the time arrives when the Confederate States may be entitled, according to the usual course or international policy, to claim our recognition, it will not be delayed for an hour out of regard to all the menaces which the disappointed party may fulminate against us."

A variety of arguments are used to show the desirability of a final separation between North and South. The former would get rid of the Slavery question; the latter would be made to ameliorate the condition of the slave, and to renounce the external slave-trade, as a *sine qua non* of its recognition. What is more than all, in the estimation of the reviewer, the disruption would be agreeable to the old monarchies of Europe. He says that—

"The aggressive character of the people, the confidence they felt in their constantly-increasing strength, and their contempt for many of the rules which regulate the intercourse of the old monarchies of Europe, held out prospects little favorable to peace. Every fresh accession of territory only seemed to whet their appetite for more. It was impossible that this could go on without bringing them into collision with the nations of Europe, which have interests on the other side of the Atlantic too great to be sacrificed to the ambition of one overweening Power. There is room and verge enough on the vast continent of North America for two or three, or even more, powerful republics; and each may flourish undisturbed, if so inclined, without being a source of disquiet to its neighbors."

The same consolation might be extended to one or two of the aforesaid old monarchies, in the event of their disruption, and the policy of Great Britain imitated by other Powers when Canada, or Australia, or New-Zealand is seeking to throw off her allegiance.

Jenkins at the White House.

Now the President and Mrs. LINCOLN gave a ball, and the World, the Flesh and the Devil went to it. For what kind of a ball would that be to which the World, the Flesh and the Devil did not go? Each of these great personages has given us, through his own particular Jenkins, an account of the affair. The World sent his, of course, to the paper which has assumed his name, and which, alas! has backslidden into the vanities appropriate thereunto; the Flesh sent his to the paper dearest to the inmost recesses of his stomach—the *Tribune*; and where the Devil sent his, no man who knows how well the Satanic Press has earned its name by serving him, need be told.

The *World's* Jenkins naturally devotes himself to the pomps and vanities of the occasion, and in this he is joined by him of the Satanic. The first dilates upon "The Invitations," and cannot refrain from publishing the very words in which he was bidden to the entertainment. True, they are the same few, formal words people always use upon such occasions; but did not they inform him at this time that "the President and Mrs. LINCOLN requested the honor?" and was not the card addressed "——Jenkins, Esq.," of the *World?* and could the Worldly Jenkins be expected to refrain? Let us be reasonable! he could not. He goes on about something which he calls "The Mise en Scene." We don't know what that is; but as nearly as we can find out, it is composed of a "moonlit night," "a semicircular roadway" and two rooms brilliantly lighted. He announces with gusto and becoming emphasis that "the company present included the Ministers from all the great Powers of Europe," and leads off his enumeration, of course with the real live Lord who represents Great Britain. He tells us that the members of the Cabinet were present, and becomes so elated and puffed up by the magnificence of the occasion and the importance of the people by whom he found himself surrounded, that he scornfully lumps Senators, Representatives, Brigadier-Generals and naval Commanders under the head of "the people in general." He tells us, of course, how Mrs. LINCOLN was dressed, and he evidently was very much impressed with the elegance of her attire. He says that she wore "white satin, with one heavy flounce of black honiton lace," and that "a wreath of natural flowers formed her head-dress." Upon these points, both the Jenkinses who touch upon them agree. But thenceforward there is a lamentable disagreement between their accounts. The Worldly Jenkins says that "a simple diamond brooch was the only ornament that adorned her person;" but the Satanic Jenkins assures us that "the only ornaments were a necklace, ear-rings, brooch and bracelets of pearl." We can explain this serious discrepancy only by supposing that the Worldly Jenkins, being intent, as we have said, upon the pomps and vanities, insisted upon diamonds; while the Satanic Jenkins, remembering that his master's darling sin is the pride that apes humility, loaded down Mrs. LINCOLN with decorations whose pale and modest lustre was purchased at a cost ten times that of his rival's diamond brooch. For be it remembered that your Jenkins always regards the subject of his pen as a victim adorned for sacrifice to the Jenkinsian vanity, and thinks that he shines socially and professionally by the reflected light of his descriptions. So Jenkins *diable*, sacrificing again to truth, or to meekness, or to both, adds that "the dress was simple and elegant," which we can well believe; but he soon has his revenge by remarking that "the half-mourning style was assumed in compliment to Queen VICTORIA!" and thus he thinks that he drags himself within the circle of a *quasi* royal party. He tells us, too, that "the President wore a bland and pleased expression;" and there his description comes to an alarming period, leaving his readers suffering under the frightful suspicion that His Excellency wore nothing else; which, however, is relieved in the course of a few lines, by the assurance that he was "attired in a plain suit of black." Then Jenkins plunges into the sea of silk and society, and is immediately swallowed up in a maëlstrom, from which we hear him uttering a rhapsody, of which we can only distinguish: Conspicuous, splendid, pink silk Generals—heroic, dashing Mrs. A. illusion—blonde Secretary—Miss B. battery—stupendous Miss B. undress—Col. C. uniform—Miss D. flounces—distinguished robe corsage, exquisite, gurgle, lovely, white tulle—gurgle, gurgle—blazing diam—gurgle, gurgle, gurgle—enchant—gurgle, gurgle, gurgle—*recherch*—gur—and this Jenkins passes away, as he would wish to pass, suffocated with millinery and expletives, and in the odor of snobbishness.

But the Fleshly Jenkins, where is he? He of course, devotes himself to the flesh-pots: he sends us the bill of fare. He gives it in full in the *Tribune*—and no other paper has the news. He tells us that "a large apartment was thrown open about 12 o'clock, with an immense punch-bowl in the centre and sandwiches," mind you, and sandwiches. But although he cannot conceal his respect for a punch-bowl and sandwiches, he intimates plainly that these are not viands to excite the enthusiasm of a Jenkins who writes exclusively for the Flesh, by cynically remarking that "only a few partook of these refreshments." A nobler prospect was before him; a supper which was "one of the finest displays of gastronomic art ever seen in this country." Note the phrase, "gastronomic art:" it is good: it is significant: it is the homage which one master pays to another: it delicately expresses at once respect and gratitude. Then he details the courses and the particulars. He tells us that there were "stewed oysters and scolloped oysters, and fillert de beef, and marieyes, and Chatebriand, and rich mottoes, and flower mottoes, and sandwiches"—mind you again, sandwiches; the recurrence is touching. We can guess what he means by a *fillert de beef*, but some of the other items in his programme of the victuals puzzle us sorely; and we cannot but think that among the courses, it would have been well to have had a course of OLLENDORF'S French Exercises for Jenkins at a side-table. On one of the side-tables, by the way, he tells us was "a very large fort named Fort Pickens," the inside of which was "filled with quails," which, it is manifest, brought vividly to his mind how delicious the pickin's of that fort would be. At 12 o'clock, he reports that "the guests passed in" where this feast was spread, and "viewed it, *preparatory to the demolition of the artistic pile.*" O, Jenkins, Jenkins, would you have us think that every man and every woman of this distinguished throng was a Jenkins, and a Fleshly Jenkins, too!

The Jenkinses had promised the public and themselves a ball; but it seems that they had the ball with the dancing omitted, and what took place after 1 o'clock they do not tell us. But we see in our mind's eye the Jenkins of the flesh creeping back to the supper-room, drinking up the heel-taps, pocketing the "rich mottoes" for the little Jenkinses, doubting whether to wrap up a half-demolished form of ice-cream in his handkerchief for Mrs. Jenkins, and casting one longing, lingering look behind upon the artistic pile, the punch-bowl and the sandwiches.

THE MERRIMAC AS A TYPE OF THE REBELLION.—The rebel iron-sheathed annihilator, the *Merrimac*, is reported a total failure. We might suppose that this was given out as a rebel *ruse*, with the design to throw our naval force on the Potomac off its guard, had not various facts come out in the course of its construction that made it pretty evident it *would* be a failure. Months ago, on trying the iron-sheathing with columbiads it proved to be almost worthless. It now appears that an enormous error in the calculation of displacement, amounting to two hundred tons, was discovered when the ship was floated off lately, and that she "hogs" and "logs" and is a botch generally. The Norfolk *Day Book*, while censuring certain Richmond journals for letting out the fact of the *Merrimac's* failure, declares it is "an abortion." Horrors—an abortion! But it is very much such "an abortion" as the rebellion, of which it is a very good type, is beginning to prove. Both have been put forth with the most blustering claims of what they would do—both have been gigantic blunders in construction—and the fizzle of the one is a sure harbinger of the failure of the other.

THE NEW CHARTER.—The entire text of the new Charter for the City, reported on Thursday in the State Senate, is given elsewhere in this paper. It is understood to reflect imperfectly the views of any party, and in the aggregate of its provisions, to be acceptable to no one of the Charter-mongers, whose lines have been sacrificed to that special line of study. But in its recognition of the necessity of altering the constituency of the Board of Aldermen so as to introduce a greater degree of intelligence and conservatism into municipal legislation, and in its attribution of large

powers to the Mayor, with larger attendant responsibilities, it sanctions principles which must enter in some form into whatever scheme of reconstruction. There is little doubt that after the objectionable traits of this bill have been eliminated, the remainder will constitute a very much better organic law for this City, than any beneath which it has heretofore suffered.

HON. CARL SCHURZ.—One of the German papers of this City, in alluding to the return of CARL SCHURZ, in the *Bavaria*, from Europe, says that he has come merely on leave of absence, and not as an *Ex*-Ambassador. He had, indeed, sent in his resignation repeatedly, but the President declining to receive it, had merely accorded a leave of absence, which Mr. SCHURZ will employ to the best of his ability in endeavoring to bring about a modification of the internal policy of the country which, it is declared, is gaining for it the contempt not only of foreign Governments, but of their subjects universally. The same article goes on to declare that nearly all the American Envoys abroad are longing to return home. Mr. JUDD, our Minister at Berlin, who paid Mr. SCHURZ a visit at Hamburg, where his family, unwilling to accompany him to Madrid, have been for the last six months, is one of these. Mr. DAYTON, at Paris, is also said to be painfully impressed with the universal hostility manifested by the French people to the American Northern States.

The meaning of all the above is, that the Government is too conservative to please the advocates and partisans of a thoroughly radical policy in dealing with the South.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

A Business Session in the Assembly—The Annual Appropriation Bill—Chartering Ballast Lighters—The Onondaga Salt Springs—Manhattan-square—The Assembly not willing to be Lectured.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1862.

The House met this morning at the usual hour, and held quite a thorough-going business session. The Committee on Commerce and Navigation reported favorably upon the bill to lease a portion of the Battery for ferry purposes, for a ferry to Staten Island; also, upon the bill to extend the streets, on either side, to the Hudson and East Rivers, respectively, to the bulkhead lines, and to authorize the laying out of exterior streets within the said limits. The Committee of Ways and Means reported the Annual Appropriation bill, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The House is becoming very economical. The Committee on Expenditures, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution from the Senate, to procure copies of the small Census Map for the use of the members, reported in favor of its passage. The reason alleged for its purchase was, that a new apportionment of Congressional Districts is to be made by this Legislature, and the members would need the map for information. An amendment was first offered that it be procured for such members only as desired it; and next, that it be at their own expense. Both amendments passed, and then the resolution was voted down. Such desperate self-denial deserves profound admiration: for they lose not only the map, but also, I fear, the chance to gain valuable information.

Considerable expense has accrued to the City and damage to the navigation of the harbor, by the use and sinking of vessels employed in removing ballast from ships. Since July, 1860, nine of these vessels have been sunk in the harbor, of which six have been, or will have to be removed, at an expense to the City of some $1,800. The cause of this expense is principally to be found in the use of old, condemned hulks for this purpose. In view of these facts, Mr. PHELPS, of New-York, this morning gave notice of a bill to provide for a system of licensing vessels for this purpose, with a view of requiring the use of a better class of vessels. The proposed bill lodges the power of granting these licenses in the Captain of the Port, and exacts a fee of ten dollars for every license, and of five dollars for every renewal of the same, to cover the expense of the necessary examination.

Mr. CORNELL, of Tompkins County, called up his resolution, calling upon the Comptroller for information as to the number of persons employed each year, for the last thirty years, about the Onondaga Salt Springs, their duties, the monies paid to them, the amount of salt made each year, and the duties collected by the State.

An effort was made to get the bill in relation to the closing of Manhattan-square before the first Committee of the Whole, but it failed. Mr. PRINGLE, Chairman of the Committee on Cities, afterward moved that it be again referred to that Committee for further consideration, and the motion was adopted. There are reports of some underhand dealing about this bill, and this action of the Committee would seem to justify them. They have once reported favorably upon the bill, and this request for a further consideration of it, looks very much as though they had gained some new light on the subject, and were anxious to give the bill the benefit of scrutiny by it.

Their final indorsement will carry much weight with it, in whichever direction it is given, as the character of that Committee stands high in the estimation of members.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD introduced a resolution, inviting Rev. Dr. FISHER, President of Hamilton College, to deliver his lecture upon "The State of the Country and the Great Rebellion," before the Assembly, in the Assembly chamber, and it passed in the usual manner, without any debate. A while after, Mr. STETSON, of Clinton, rising to what, he said, he esteemed a question of privilege, asked if it would be in order to move that the subject be changed from the one named to an exposition of the true principles of the "Sermon on the Mount." The Speaker said it was competent to any member to move to rescind the resolution, and thereupon Mr. STETSON made that motion, and, in making it, made some remarks which certainly would bear the construction that he thought a clergyman was traveling out of his line of business when he attempted to speak to this body upon political subjects, and that the practice would be highly injurious, although he professed great respect for the clergy. These remarks gave rise to the most personal and acrimonious debate of the session, thus far. Mr. SCHOLEFIELD had yet to learn that a clergyman was not also a man and a citizen, and was surprised to see the gentleman from Clinton so nervous lest his principles should receive some detriment from the expression of their sentiments. He spoke also of the high intellectual character of Dr. FISHER, and of the universally acknowledged excellence of his lecture.

The Speaker here called the attention of the House to the fact, that no application for the use of the Hall for such purposes could be entertained, except by unanimous consent, and said that perhaps a strict construction of the rule would exclude this resolution although coming from a member.

Mr. PAYNE, the only clergyman in the House, then took the floor, saying that he voted against the motion at first, because he was opposed to asking any man to come there and address the Legislature, and should vote to rescind still, on that ground, but he desired to defend the clergy, who, he thought, had been attached. He claimed for them the same rights as for other citizens, spoke of their influence in Revolutionary times, of the example set in Isaiah and the gospels; thought the gentleman from Clinton might be prejudiced because the Sermon on the Mount says, "Woe unto you lawyers who bind on heavy burdens," and that no one need fear a clergyman unless there was something in their politics, which would not bear exposure in the light of Christian teaching, and said that he would not challenge a contest between the merits of the two professions, for it must be evident to every member, that he could carry everything in his favor there, but if the gentleman dented such a contest, he would say in the words of Macbeth:

"Lay on, Macduff,
And *damned* be he who cries first, hold! enough!"

Mr. ALVORD thought that the House would come to an unanimous conclusion on this thing if the Speaker should not change his decision, and wanted them to make the decision, whether they would respect their rule or not. If they began to admit speakers in this way, where could they end. Every man who had a favorite could ask for him a hearing, and what was granted to one could not, in courtesy, be denied to others.

Mr. STETSON spoke, in reply to Mr. PAYNE, disclaiming any intention to attack the reverend clergy; also, of his advocacy by writing, and in the Constitutional Convention, of the amendment removing the disability of clergymen, by virtue of which amendment the gentleman from Wayne now held a seat there; and of feeling somewhat inclined to repent his action, since it had deprived the clergy of such a brilliant ornament, and hurled him on to the floor here, to take part in the debates; was very severe upon Mr. PAYNE'S exhibition of the Christian graces, and upon clergymen who leave their regular pursuits to make honest people fanatics, and to urge upon the country dangerous issues. He thought the gentleman's quotation from the "Sermon on the Mount" referred rather to his own cloth than to lawyers, and would make no resistance to the gentleman's scathing process, as he did not fear it.

Other gentlemen spoke *pro* and *con.*, and finally Mr. TRACEY, saying that he would vote for the motion to rescind, if it could be divested of the character of an imputation upon the clergy, which the debate had put upon it, moved, as an amendment, that the motion state that the reason of it lay in the fact that the original resolution was contrary to the rules of the House.

Thus amended the motion passed, almost unanimously, and the invitation was withdrawn.

Mr. HULBURD, of the Committee of Ways and Means, this morning introduced the Annual Appropriation bill for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1862.

Finally, at 2 o'clock, the House adjourned until Monday evening, the Senate having adjourned yesterday, until the same hour. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 8.

The following Assembly bills were reported upon favorably:

To incorporate the Blind Mechanics Association.

To incorporate the New-York Universalist Convention.

To authorize the leasing of a portion of the Battery to the Staten Island ferries.

To extend the streets of New-York to the bulkhead line of the East and North Rivers.

Mr. HULBURD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Annual Appropriation bill. Also the bill to publish the State official canvass in the State paper only.

Mr. PHELPS gave notice of a bill licensing ballast-lighters in the port of New-York, and to prohibit any except licensed lighters to carry ballast in the port of New-York, under a penalty of $25 each day. Authorizing the Captain of the Port to license the same, upon the payment of a $10 fee.

A resolution was offered to invite Rev. Mr. FISHER to deliver a lecture before the Assembly, on the state of the country in this great rebellion.

Mr. STETSON moved to rescind the resolution. He had the highest respect for the clergy, and the individual named, and should gladly listen to him on the subject of Christ's sermon on the Mount. In his judgment, when clergymen interfered in politics, they transcended their duty. To the teachings of the clergy when in the pulpit he (STETSON) would listen with every respect; but when they came out of the pulpit to preach politics to the Assembly, he believed they unduly interfered with the members in the discharge of their constitutional duties.

Mr. PAYNE replied in a spirited speech, defending the clergy and declaring that they, above all others, had the right to counsel men on their political duty. He cited Isaiah's denunciation of corrupt rulers in support of his position, and retorted by hinting at the assault he (Mr. PAYNE) might make on lawyers for the part taken by them in politics.

Mr. STETSON made a reply, assailing the position of Mr. PAYNE and comparing his doctrine with the teachings of our Saviour.

After a protracted debate, a motion to rescind, on the ground that the resolution was contrary to the rule of the House, was adopted by a large majority.

The House then agreed to adjourn over till Monday evening.

The bill to close Manhattan Square was recommitted for further consideration.

The New-York City Charter.

THE AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY MR. M'LEOD'S BILL.

An Act to amend the Act entitled, "An Act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April 14, 1857.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The third section of the Act entitled an Act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 14, 1857, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§3. The Board of Aldermen shall consist of twelve Aldermen. There shall be voted for upon a separate and general ticket at the Charter Election to be held in the City of New-York on the first Tuesday of December, in the year 1862, twelve Aldermen, but only six Aldermen shall be voted for upon one ticket, and any ticket having thereon more than six names for Alderman shall not be counted. The six persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected by the Board of City Canvassers, who shall canvass the votes in the same manner as they are required to canvass the votes of other Charter officers. On or before the 24th day of December, in the year 1862, the Mayor of the City of New-York shall appoint as Aldermen the six persons receiving severally the highest number of votes next to the number of votes received by the six Aldermen declared elected by the Board of City Canvassers. On or before the first Monday of January, in the year 1863, the Aldermen, so *elected*, shall, at their usual place of meeting, in the presence of said Mayor, classify themselves by lot into two classes of three members each, to be designated the first class and second class; and the Aldermen, so *appointed*, shall, at the same time and place, in like manner, classify themselves into two classes of three members each, to be designated first class and second class.

The Aldermen of the first class shall hold their office for one year, and the Aldermen of the second class shall hold their office for two years, commencing on the first Monday of January in the year 1863. There shall be an election of Aldermen on the first Tuesday of December in the year 1863, and in every year thereafter. There shall be voted for at such election six Aldermen upon a separate and general ticket, but only three Aldermen shall be voted for upon any one ticket, and any ticket having thereon more than three names for Alderman shall not be counted. The three persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected by the Board of City Canvassers, who shall canvass the votes in the same manner as they are required to canvass the votes of other charter officers. On or before the 24th day of December next succeeding such election, in the year 1863, and every year thereafter, the Mayor of said City shall appoint as Aldermen the three persons who at such election received the highest number of votes for Aldermen respectively, next to the number of votes received by the three Aldermen declared elected by the Board of City Canvassers. The term of office of the Aldermen so elected and appointed respectively shall be two years, commencing on the first Monday in January next following such election or appointment.

SEC. 2. The fourth section of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§4. There shall be one Councilman elected from each of the Assembly districts in the City of New-York, as the same now are or may hereafter be constituted, and the persons so elected shall together form the Board of Councilmen of the City. The Councilmen shall be chosen for one year, and an election of Councilmen shall be held on the first Tuesday in December in the year 1862, and on the first Tuesday in December in every year thereafter.

SEC. 4. The sixth section of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§6. In case of any vacancy in the Board of Aldermen or in the Board of Councilmen by death, resignation or otherwise, the same shall be supplied by the remaining members thereof by appointment, and the person thus appointed shall hold his office as a member of said Board for the unexpired term of the member thereof in whose place he shall have been appointed.

SEC. 4. The eighth section of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§8. Each Board shall have authority to compel the attendance of absent members, to punish its members for disorderly behavior, and to expel a member with concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the Board, and the member so expelled shall forfeit all his rights and powers as an Alderman or Councilman.

SEC. 5. The tenth section of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§10. Any person holding office under this Charter, who shall, during his term of office, accept, hold or retain any other civil office of honor, trust or emolument under the Government of the United States, or under this Charter, or *any County office*, or who shall, during his said term of office, receive any fees or emoluments, directed to be paid by any ordinance of the Common Council, except as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed thereby to have vacated his office under this charter.

SEC. 6. The seventeenth section of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§17. Whenever the Mayor shall be absent from the City, or be prevented by sickness or any other cause, from attending to the duties of his office, an Alderman, to be designated by him in writing, shall, on filing such designation in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, act as Mayor during such absence or other disability, and whenever the Mayor shall be removed, as hereinafter provided for, or there shall be, from any other cause, a vacancy in his office, the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor, and shall possess all the rights and powers of the Mayor, during the continuance of such vacancy, until the next charter election, when the same shall be filled by election.

SEC. 7. The eighteenth section of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§18. It shall be the duty of the Mayor:

1. To communicate to the Common Council, at least once a year, and oftener if he shall deem it expedient, a general statement of the situation and condition of the City in relation to its Government, finances and improvements.

2. To recommend for the adoption of the Common Council all such measures connected with the police, security, health, cleanliness and ornament of the City, and the improvement of its government and finances, as he shall deem expedient.

3. To be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the City to be duly executed and enforced.

4. To exercise a constant supervision over the conduct and acts of all subordinate officers, and to receive and examine into all such complaints as may be preferred against any of them for violation or neglect of duty, and generally to perform all such duties as may be prescribed for him by the Charter and the City ordinances, and the laws of this State.

5. To appoint all such heads of Departments and chiefs of bureaux in the manner hereinafter provided, and also to appoint as many clerks as may be authorized by the Common Council, and as may be required in his office to aid him in the discharge of his official duties.

6. To converse, from time to time, and consult with the heads of Departments, the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen, of Councilmen, of Metropolitan Police and of the Central Park in relation to all such measures as he shall deem requisite for the welfare of the City.

SEC. 8. The nineteenth section of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§19. The Mayor shall be elected by the electors of the City for the term of two years. He shall appoint all the heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux, in the manner following:

He shall first nominate them to the Board of Aldermen. If confirmed, or not rejected by said Board, within ten days after the nomination, the appointment shall take effect. If rejected within the ten days, the Mayor shall immediately make a nomination of some other person, and communicate the same to the Board of Aldermen at its next meeting, and if confirmed or not rejected by said Board, within ten days after such nomination, the appointment shall take effect. If rejected within the ten days, the Mayor shall forthwith appoint some other person as such head of Department or chief of bureau, which appointment shall take effect immediately. A majority of all the members of the Board of Aldermen shall be necessary to confirm or reject any nomination under the provisions of this section.

SEC. 9. The twentieth section of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§20. The Mayor may be removed by the Governor for cause, in the manner provided by law in the case of Sheriffs.

SEC. 10. The twenty-first section of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§21. The heads of departments, except the Croton Aqueduct Department, shall hold their office for four years, unless sooner removed as hereinafter provided. The Mayor shall have power to remove any of the heads of departments and chiefs of bureaux, which removal, and the cause thereof, shall be communicated to the Common Council within four days, or at the next meeting of each Board thereafter. The chiefs of bureaux shall have power to appoint and remove the clerks in their respective bureaux. The chiefs of bureaux shall hold office during the same time as that of the heads of their departments, unless sooner removed. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department shall be elected in the same manner as is now or may be hereafter prescribed by law. The number of clerks in each department shall be fixed by the Mayor and the Common Council, but the Mayor, if in his judgment the public interests require it, may reduce the number of such clerks, abolish clerkships, consolidate any two or more bureaux in any one department, or assign to any one bureau or clerkship the duties of any other bureaux or clerkships in the same department. The Common Council shall fix the ... of all offices created by them under authority of law, subject to removal by the Mayor.

SEC. 11. The Twenty-seventh section of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§27. There shall be an Executive Department known as the Health Department, which shall have cognizance of all matters affecting the public health, the cleaning of streets, public places and buildings, pursuant to the ordinance of the Common Council, the resolutions of the Commissioners of Health and the orders of the Mayor of the said City. The chief officer of the said Department shall be Health Inspector of the said City, who shall perform such duties toward preserving the health of the City, and keeping all streets, public places and buildings clean, as the Mayor may from time to time provide. There shall be a bureau in said Department, to be called the "Bureau of Sanitary Inspection and Street-cleaning," under the control of an officer named the "Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection," and who shall render such services as by ordinance, or the directions of the Mayor may attach to said bureau, in cleaning the streets and in the abatement and removal of nuisances detrimental to the public health of said City. There shall also be a bureau in this Department to be know as the "Bureau of Records and Statistics," and which shall be under the direction of the Registrar of Records, and in which bureau shall be kept all records which may, by law or ordinance, be required to be kept in said Department. The Coroners in and for the City and County of New-York, shall make return to the City Inspector of all inquisitions taken by them in said City and County, (excepting those charging homicide, or felonious assault, which shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions.) There shall also be a bureau in this Department for the inspection, regulation and management of the public markets, the chief officer of which, shall be denominated "Superintendent of Markets." And it shall be the duty of the Croton Aqueduct Department at all times to permit the City Inspector to order the hydrants to be used for cleaning the streets, provided that such use shall not endanger the general supply of the Croton water, and shall always be used under such regulations as the Croton Aqueduct Board may prescribe. The Health Commissioner shall, after the passage of this act, appoint such numbers of inspectors and sealers of weights and measures as now or may hereafter exist, and who shall succeed to all the powers, and perform the duties and receive the compensation as now by law prescribed, and shall hold office upon the same terms as chiefs of bureaux.

SEC. 12. The twenty-eighth section of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§28. It shall be lawful for the Common Council of said City to establish such other bureaux as they may deem the public interest to require, and to assign to them and to the departments and bureaux hereby created such duties as they may direct, not inconsistent with this act, and the duties thereof shall be performed in accordance with the charter and laws and ordinances of the City; but no expense shall be incurred by any of the departments or officers thereof, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made covering such expense, and no member of the Common Council, head of department, chief of bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract work or business, or the sale, transfer or other disposition of any property in any interest therein, the expense, price or consideration of which, or any indebtedness incurred by the Corporation on account of which, is paid from the City treasury or by any assessment levied by any act or ordinance of the Common Council, or becomes a charge in any way upon said Corporation, nor in the grant, mortgage, purchase or other disposition of any property, real or personal, or any interest therein, or of any lands, rights or franchises belonging to the Corporation, under its charter, or any amendments thereof, or of any property which shall be sold for taxes or assessments, or by virtue of legal process at the suit of said Corporation. In case of any such sale, purchase or disposition, heretofore made or attempted, in violation of the provisions of this section, or of the thirty-eighth and fortieth sections of this act, or any of the other provisions thereof, and in case of any fraudulent sale, purchase, transfer, or disposition of the City property whatever, or of attempted sale, purchase, transfer or other disposition, or in case of any other fraud heretofore or hereafter perpetrated, attempted, or meditated by any officer or agent of said City, it shall be lawful for any elector, being a freeholder of the City of New-York, to commence and prosecute any action or proceeding in his own name, against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, the Board of Aldermen, the Board of Councilmen, or any member or members thereof, any head of department, chief of bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officers of the Common Council, or Corporation who have made or attempted, or be concerned in making any such purchase, sale, transfer, or disposition, or committing, attempting, or meditating any such fraudulent or wrongful act, to restrain, replevy against, and annul such wrongful or fraudulent act. And it shall be lawful for the said Common Council in the year next succeeding that in which any such sale, purchase, transfer or disposition may have been, or hereafter may be made, by ordinance to annul the same or any other disposition of the property, rights, or franchises of the said Corporation, not made in pursuance of some *bona fide* covenant, contract, agreement, ordinance, act, or resolution.

SEC. 13. The fiftieth section of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§50. There shall be an executive department known as the Department of Public Charities and Correction, and the chief officers thereof shall be known as the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. They shall be the heads of said department and shall be appointed in the same manner as the heads of other departments. The clerks and other officers therein shall be appointed in the same manner as the clerks of bureaus in other departments, and said heads of department, clerks and officers shall hold office for the same time, and be removed in the same manner, as the heads, clerks and other officers of other departments. In all other respects the said department shall be and remain as constituted and established by the act entitled "An Act to create in the City and County of New-York the Department of Charities and Correction, and to abolish the Almshouse Department," passed April 17, 1861; and the powers, duties and authority of said Commissioners, and of the Board of Control thereby established, and of the clerks and officers thereof, shall be and remain as created, imposed and given by said act.

SEC. 14. The fifth section of the act hereby amended, and all other parts of said act, and all other acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 15. This act shall take effect immediately.

The Public Defence.

BILL FROM THE MILITARY COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Committee on Militia and Public Defence in the Assembly, through their Chairman, Mr. PIERCE of Ulster, have prepared and will introduce a bill with the following provisions:

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller are hereby constituted a Commission to be called the Commissioners of Public Defence. The Governor and either of the other Commissioners shall have full power to act in the absence of the third.

The Engineer-in-Chief, the State Engineer and Surveyor, together with three engineers of good professional reputation, to be designated by the Board of Commissioners as aforesaid, shall form a Board to consider and report plans for the defence and protection of the harbors and frontier of the State. And a suitable compensation, to be fixed by said Board of Commissioners, shall be allowed to the three engineers thus to be designated; and actual expenses necessarily incurred by said Board of Engineers in the discharge of their duties, shall be refunded to the several members thereof.

The Commissioners of Public Defence are hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be procured and manufactured, such supply of heavy ordnance to be mounted at the several existing fortifications within the territorial limits of this State, and such further supply of ordnance for use at exposed points within this State and for general purposes of defence, as after a satisfactory examination shall by them be deemed proper and necessary; and also to cause to be procured and manufactured, all the necessary carriages, implements and other appurtenances belonging to such ordnance, and the necessary supply of ammunition and projectiles therefor, and to incur all necessary expenses incident to the transportation and mounting of the same.

The Commissioners of Public Defence are hereby authorized and empowered to procure, or cause to be manufactured, in addition to the serviceable arms now the property of the State and under its control, such additional number of approved arms, accoutrements and ammunition as may by said Board be deemed necessary for the effectual arming of the militia of the State, under whatever name they may be hereafter designated.

The Commissioners of Public Defence are hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be made such surveys or other examination for ascertaining the topography and general features of defence at all exposed points within this State, and such plans for defensive works at such points as shall by them be deemed necessary.

The Commissioners of Public Defence are hereby authorized and empowered to accept the service and to cause to be enrolled and mustered into the service of the State, from time to time, as may become necessary, for one year, unless sooner discharged by the order of the said Commissioners, such number of volunteers as in their discretion may be deemed necessary, not to exceed one hundred thousand men, to be officered, organized and equipped in such manner as the said Commissioners may order and direct, and to be formed and organized without regard to military districts; the said force hereby authorized being in addition to the present military organization of the said State, and a part of the militia thereof.

The sum of two millions of dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses authorized by the third and fourth sections of this act.

The sum of thirty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may become necessary, is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses authorized by the fifth section of this act, and for other contingent expenses incurred by the Engineer's Department.

The following will probably be embodied in a separate bill:

The Commissioners of Public Defence are hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be enacted such and so many temporary fortifications and defensive works, and to cause to be constructed and prepared, such works and means for defence, and at such points and places within this State, as after receiving the report of the Board of Engineers authorized by the second section of this act, may by the said Commissioners be deemed necessary.

In addition to the authority specially conferred upon the Commissioners of Public Defence by this act, they are hereby empowered, in case of war, invasion, insurrection, or imminent danger thereof, to take all needful measures for affording entire security to the persons and property of the citizens of this State.

The sum of $2,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to defray the expenditures contemplated by the other provisions of this Act, to be expended in such manner as the Commissioner aforesaid shall deem most appropriate, to the purpose of efficiently organizing, equipping and marshaling the militia of the State and providing for the public defence; but no part of the money appropriated under this section shall be expended unless in the opinion of the said Commissioners there shall be a necessity, actual or impending, for the use of the same, or any portion thereof, before the next session of the Legislature.

The Broadway Railroad Bill.

Mr. TALMAN'S bill authorizes the formation of a Corporation under the name of the Broadway Railroad Company, with the following incorporators: Clinton Gilbert, Henry Van Schaick, Isaiah Blood, Anson Bangs, Ossian D. Ashley, David Smith, John Van Ness, Oliver Ladue, Nicholas Brandt, Willard H. Bennett. The Company are authorized to lay tracks for, and operate a railroad in the City of New-York, over the following streets: Commencing at a convenient point near the South Ferry, in Whitehall-street, and running thence by a double track through and along Whitehall-street, around either side of Bowling-green to Broadway, thence by double track through and along Broadway, around either side of Union-square to Fifty-ninth-street, together with the necessary connections for the proper accommodation of said Company on the said route, or any other route or routes, on which the said Company may lawfully acquire the right to use their cars—authority being given them to take up such pavements as may be necessary. So many of the cars of said Company as shall not be required for the public convenience to be run to and from the South Ferry, may be stopped in their down trips at any convenient point in Park-row, or in any street near the same.

On such days as the entire use of Broadway, or any part thereof, shall be required for civic or military processions, it shall be the duty of the Chief of Police, before 8 o'clock in the morning of such days, to give the Company notice in writing, and upon receiving which the Company shall withdraw their cars from the sections to be used, during which time they are authorized to run their omnibuses on the streets parallel with Broadway.

The track of the said Company is to be laid near the middle of the street, except where the said route lies along any public ground or park, when the track may be laid near the walk. No steam power is allowed to be used on any part of said route. The Company are authorized to keep a number of sleighs adequate to the public accommodation on the line of said railroad, or any of their omnibus routes, and run the same when travel is obstructed by snow.

No higher rate of fare from any point to any other point along the line of the road than five cents shall be charged for each passenger, exclusive of baggage.

In case the owners of any omnibus line have routes running by the side of routes laid out for said Company, they are to be paid for and removed, but may be continued on the extremities of their present routes.

The Mayor and Common Council are prohibited from licensing any parties to run along said line.

No provisions of the act of 1854, relative to the construction of railroads in cities, are to apply to this Company.

The customary powers to connect with other lines are contained in the bill.

Other Assembly Bills.

Mr. TALMAN'S bill provides for the appointment of a Supreme Court Reporter, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of State, the Comptroller and Lieutenant-Governor, and hold his office for five years. He may be removed by the concurrent vote of both branches of the Legislature. His duty will be to report all causes determined in that Court. To enable him to do this, each Justice shall deliver to him their written opinions. No salary shall be paid him. The volume of Reports shall be published at a price not exceeding $3.

Mr. MCCABE'S bill empowers the Supervisors of New-York, on and after the first Monday in May, 1862, to appoint all the officers necessary to attend the Court of Common Pleas, the Superior Court and the Marine Court, of the said City of New-York, who shall hold their office during the pleasure of said Supervisors.

The other bill introduced by Mr. MCCABE, amending the act to reduce the several acts relating to the District Courts of the City of New-York into one act, is the same bill that was introduced last year by Mr. BIRDSELL, and which fixes the rates of fees in said Courts.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States frigate *St. Lawrence*, Com. H. Y. PURVIANCE, arrived at this port yesterday, from Port Royal, S. C. She has been engaged as one of the blockading squadron for the last six months. The following is a list of her officers:

H. Y. PURVIANCE, Captain; Lieuts. Wm. C. West, G. C. Wiltse; Acting Masters, H. F. Picking, Gurden L. Allyn, Wm. H. Smith, Jno. A. Brisco, Jno. Fuller; Robert Woodworth, Surgeon; Jas. B. Oliphant, Paymaster; J. P. Quinn, Assistant Surgeon; Acting Midshipmen, F. J. Naile, Fred. Pearson, Geo. W. Wood, Chas. W. Tracey, Phillip W. Lowry, Hayden T. French, H. B. Rumsey, Stephen A. McCarty; L. K. Ellis, Acting Gunner; Jas. Krim, Acting Carpenter; Lewis Rogers, Sailmaker; P. Edmund Chappel, Captain's Clerk; Theo. Quartoff, Paymaster's Clerk; Richard S. Collum, Second Lieutenant Marines.

Capt. HYDE, of the United States revenue cutter *Tiger*, to whom the Press of this City are indebted for many favors, has been ordered to Boston, for duty.

ANOTHER SAVING FUND IN TROUBLE.—The Commonwealth Savings Fund and Loan Company, of this city, which was started some eight years since, under the name of the "Penny a day, or one Brick at a time Saving Fund," has suspended. About two weeks ago it ran out of funds. The institution has its office on Ninth-street, above Cherry, and was incorporated by one of the Courts. In its appeal to the public, which is printed in a little book containing the Constitution and By-laws of the Company, the Company say, "Try: If you can only save $1 a month, you will soon see advantages which you never before supposed could be realized." An interview with the Secretary of this institution was had yesterday by the reporter of this paper, and he was informed that the Company would resume payment in two weeks, as the officers of the institution were now making preparations to wind up the business of the concern; as, since the war commenced, the business has been so limited that if they were longer to continue they would do so at a loss. The Secretary further assured us that the depositors should be paid back their deposits in full, together with the interest that had accrued thereon, and as the investments were made in mortgages, building lots and houses, no one could incur any loss. Those desiring a speedy settlement of their claims can obtain mortgages, &c., in lieu of their money.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 7.*

Personal.

We are requested to state that Capt. Frederic Reimer, of the steamer *Tecora*, was at St. Thomas on Dec. 5, and consequently cannot be the Commander of the prize bark *Jurgen Lorentzen*, as has been stated

Hoarseness and Sore Throat.

This unpleasant and painful result of "Catching Cold," or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, may at any time be removed by allowing one or two of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Cough Lozenges, to dissolve slowly in the mouth. Singers and public speakers will find them of peculiar advantage.

"We have found them of great service in allaying bronchial irritation, and in subduing hoarseness produced by colds."—Rev. DANIEL WISE, late editor of *Zion's Herald*.

To be Satisfied with the Purchase of a Sewing-Machine, those who contemplate buying should understand the merits of the leading stitches—the Grover & Baker Stitch, and the Shuttle or Lock Stitch—both of which can be examined at No. 495 Broadway.

DIED.

RICHARD.—In this City, on Saturday night, Feb. 8, ELOISE H., daughter of Henry A. and Catherine Richard, aged 19 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 191½ West 27th-st., on Monday morning, Feb. 10, at 11 o'clock.

HART.—In this City, on Friday evening, Feb. 7, BARNET L., infant son of Henry I. and Julia Hart.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 30 West 28th-st., this (Sunday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

GALE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 8, EMILY OAKLEY, twin daughter of William and E. N. Gale, Jr., aged 14 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 56 East 37th-st., on Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

VAN TINE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 8, ESTHER VAN TINE, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, Theodorus Van Tine, No. 111 West 36th-st., on Monday afternoon, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

UDALL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Feb. 8, suddenly, JOHN P. SANFORD UDALL, in the 25th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, on Monday, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, from St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts.

BURLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 8, Mr. JAMES B. BURLEY, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his father-in-law, John W. Manley, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 7, ANNIE CROSS, youngest daughter of James A. and Isabella F. Taylor, aged 1 year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 152 Sum-st., second house from Bedford-av., on Monday, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THORNE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 7, LOUISA CAROLINE THORNE.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her brothers, Richard J. Thorne and Edward A. Bibeau, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 134 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, 10th inst., at 12 M., without further invitation.

CARY.—In Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Friday, Feb 7, RICHARD HENRY CARY, in the 38th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Tompkinsville, (Rev. Mr. Hitchcock's,) on Sunday, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SCHMEISSER.—In Port Richmond, S. I., on Friday, Feb. 7, Mrs. EMMA SCHMEISSER, wife of Wilhelm Schmeisser, aged 32 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, at Port Richmond, on Monday morning, 10th inst., in time to accompany her remains to Greenwood Cemetery, by steamer leaving Port Richmond at 9:30 A. M., and reaching Pier No. 18, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 10:40 A. M.

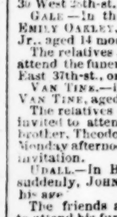
OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S **KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.**

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 65.—Feb. 8, 1862.
75, 73, 33, 70, 30, 21, 22, 18, 45, 14, 78, 76.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 66.—Feb. 8, 1862.
71, 18, 69, 26, 28, 35, 10, 11, 21, 16, 74, 41, 33.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
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MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
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REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

**SLEEVE BUTTONS AND

LAW REPORTS.

Post-nuptial Settlement by John Jacob Astor on his Grand-daughter—Marriage as a "Valuable Consideration."

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Francis Morris, Appellant, vs. *Margaret Astor Ward, Respondent.*—The question in this case is whether Mr. Samuel Ward took by descent from his son, Wm. Samuel Ward, an estate in fee simple in certain lots at the foot of Fourteenth-street in this City, or only an estate for life. The property was settled by John Jacob Astor upon his grand-daughter Emily Astor, (daughter of Wm. B. Astor,) a few days after her marriage with Samuel Ward. The deed of settlement declares the consideration to be *one dollar* and natural love and affection. The lots in question were settled upon Mr. Ward for his life with remainder to his issue in fee. Mrs. Ward died in 1849 leaving two children—Margaret Astor Ward and Wm. Samp. Ward. The latter died shortly after his mother, and the question is what estate did his father take in the son's moiety of the lands. It appeared that Saml. Ward, upon the death of his son, assumed to take only an estate for life in said lots. During his absence in California, his daughter brought an action against him, and caused the estate to be sold to pay her father's share of taxes and other expenses incident to the lots. She was a minor at the time, and her grandfather, Wm. B. Astor, who was her guardian, conducted the suit on her behalf. The title of Mr. Ward appeared to have been vested nominally in Mrs. Mary Griffin, who was also made a defendant in this suit. Morris became the purchaser under the judgment, and afterward, for the benefit of Ward, procured a conveyance from Mrs. Griffin of whatever estate she might hold in addition to an estate for the life of Samuel Ward, which was sold under the judicial proceedings. Being thus invested with the full claim, he now asks for a decree that he is entitled in fee simple, and not merely for the life of Ward.

The defence is that the defendant's father, having in the first instance claimed only an estate for life, is now estopped from setting up any further title. To this the plaintiff replied that the claim was made by mistake, and that in equity this is no bar to a claim purchased on the true state of the title—he being willing to account and pay up, so as to place the defendant in the same position as she would have been in if the mistake had not been made.

One of the points raised by the appellants is, that by the statute of descents, as amended by the Act of 1830, which reads: "In case the intestate shall die without lawful descendants and leaving a father, then the inheritance shall go to such father, unless the inheritance came to the intestate on the part of his mother, and such mother be living; but if such mother be dead, the inheritance descending on her part shall go to the father for life, &c."

That the expressions used in this chapter only apply to cases where the inheritance came by devise, gift or descent from the parent referred to, and that the consideration of one dollar in the conveyance from John Jacob Astor to his granddaughter was a valuable consideration, and the transfer cannot be considered a gift.

It is further raised that John Jacob Astor promised before the marriage took place, that he would make the above-mentioned settlement upon his granddaughter upon her marriage, the settlement must be regarded as having been made in pursuance and performance of that promise, and therefore that the estates conveyed by the settlement were so conveyed in *consideration of marriage.*

That marriage is a valuable consideration, and that a conveyance for a valuable consideration is not a "gift." Decision reserved.

James T. Brady for appellants; Daniel Lord for respondents.

Superior Court.

Before Justice Bosworth, C. J.

Palmer vs. *Adams and White.*—A *party* to an action cannot be compelled under Chap. 276 of the laws of 1840, at the instance of the adverse party, to make a deposition to be used on a pending motion. The defendants cannot, therefore, be adjudged guilty of a contempt for refusing to be sworn under that act, and must be discharged from further attendance under the summons served on them.

Chamberlain vs. *Depsey, et al.*—A notice of a sale under a judgment of foreclosure and sale of premises in the City of New-York, for the 28th of Dec., 1861, published in a daily paper on the 9th and 12th, the 16th and 17th, and the 23d and 26th of that month, satisfies rule 73, (21 N. Y. R., 180,) where on an appeal from such a judgment, an undertaking is given, conforming to sec. 338 of the Code, and the sureties on being excepted to, fail to justify, and an order is made (Jan. 15, 1862,) "that the defendants have ten days from that date to furnish other or additional sureties, and in the meantime staying all proceedings on the part of the plaintiffs on the judgment," the applicant must, within the ten days, file an undertaking, with sureties, and proceed to their justification on notice; hence the filing of a new undertaking on the 25th of January, 1862, with sureties, who make an affidavit in the form prescribed by Sec. 341 of the Code, and serving copies thereof, will not make a sale on the 27th of January, 1862, made pursuant to the notice first published, and postponed from time to time by advertisement, duly published in the regular Code. Secs. 341, 195 and 196.

Court of General Sessions.

Before City Judge McCunn.

Yesterday, being sentence day, there was quite an array of culprits in Court.

Patrick Kane, convicted of assault on Officer Rierdon of the Sixth Precinct, on election day, was fined $10, which was paid.

Thomas White plead guilty of manslaughter in the third degree in causing the death of Thomas J. Coglan, a waiter in the St. Nicholas Hotel. The plea was accepted and the prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison for the term of judgyears.

Judge McCunn denied the motion to arrest payment in the case of Cobel convicted of procuring an abortion. The sentence was postponed until Tuesday next.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Gould.

Bonneau vs. *Dinsmore,* &c.—Judgment for defendants, overruling demurrer with costs.

Sarah B. Drake vs. *Edmund Drake.*—Judgment of divorse granted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saurday, Feb. 8, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 73 bbls. Ashes, 12,384 bbls. Flour, 126 bbls. and 1,701 sacks Corn Meal, 2,678 bushels Wheat, 22,913 bushels Corn, 3,585 bushels Rye, 518 bushels Barley, 4,276 bushels Oats, 5,630 bushels Malt, 7,795 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,200 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 35 bbls. including Pots at $6 37½, and Pearls at $6 to 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 470 bbls., including 363 bbls. Pots and 107 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow is in moderate demand at 32½c.@33c. ℔ lb.

BOOTS—Limited transactions have been reported in this line, since our last; prices have not varied materially. Some Western buyers have made their appearance, but so far, have purchased very sparingly. The Boston *Shipping List* of this morning, says: "The appearance of buyers from Cincinnati and St. Louis this week has imparted a more cheerful tone to the market, and the dullness which has prevailed for two or three months past has at length been broken. Purchases have been made to a fair extent, and in a week or two we look for more general activity. We have anticipated a fair business from the West, and the wants of the few buyers already here have brightened up the market considerably. With the New-England trade there is very little doing. Manufacturers are still holding back, but are preparing to commence more active operations. No shipments to California to notice from this port or New-York the past week. The demand for that market continues moderate." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1862.	1861.
For the week, cases	397	3,358
Since Jan. 1	4,920	4,283
Total	5,317	7,641

COAL—Foreign has been in moderate request, at steady prices.

COFFEE—Sales, since our last, 50 bags Rio at 19½c.; 30 bags poor Laguayra, in bond, at 16½c.; 650 bags St. Domingo, in bond for export, on private terms, and, in Boston, 1,400 bags do., in bond for export, at 14½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is quite dull and heavy at 29¼c.@30c. for Middlings, ℔ lb.; sales, 300 bales.

EARTHENWARE—Stocks are light, and prices favor sellers, but the demand is limited.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day. The principal holders are reluctant to make any important concessions to buyers. The demand is very moderate from shippers, as well as the home trade. The tendency of prices is downward. The reported sales since our last amount to 13,750 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 65@$5 75; inferior to choice extra State, for immediate and future delivery, at $5 90@$6 15—chiefly at $5 95@$6 05. Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 65@$5 75; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 90@$6 50; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 95@$6 60; inferior extra Ohio at $6@$6 05; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 05@$6 15, chiefly $6 05@$6 10. ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 65@$5 75
Extra State	5 90@ 6 15
Superfine Western	5 65@ 5 75
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 90@ 6 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 90@ 6 50
Inferior extra Ohio	6 00@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 05@ 6 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 20@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	6 15@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 15@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in less request, but is firm. sales 1,300 bbls. at $6 05@$6 45 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 50@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand, including superfine at $5 70@$5 75; extra at $6@$6 75 ℔ bbl.; sales 850 bbls. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 30@$3 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl., and the latter, in puncheons, at $15 50 each. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales in Boston of 400 bales, 220 lbs. average, at 12¾c.@12½c. ℔ yard, cash, closing at the lowest rate, although the bulk of the stock continues to be held at 12½c. and upward.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand today; prices of desirable lots have been supported. Sales since our last of 41,000 bushels, including Canada White, common, at $1 45; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 42@$1 46½, the lower rate for a small lot; choice Amber Iowa at $1 40½; Milwaukee Club, $1 38; Chicago Spring, $1 32, ℔ bushel. Corn is essentially unchanged; sales have been made of 57,000 bushels, at 65c.@66c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 60c.@61c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Oats continue in request, including Canadian, at 41c.@42c.; Western, at 41c.@42c.; State at 42c.@42½c., and Jersey at 41c.@42c. ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 83½c.@85½c., from dock and delivered, ℔ bushel; sales 3,400 bushels. Barley continues in light supply and moderate request, chiefly at 80c.@90c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River is in fair demand, at 85c@95c. for common to choice, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request, including last year's crop at 15c.@23c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been light during the past week; the changes in prices have not been important. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review the business in the principal kinds thus: "*Dry Hides*—No noteworthy change has taken place in the market, the inactivity noticed last week having continued throughout this. Prices for most descriptions are without variation, holders having maintained their firmness, but buyers, either legitimate or speculative, manifest little disposition to operate at asking rates. The prospect of a speedy settlement of the financial question, and the favorable news from the South, received late in the week, will doubtless tend to stimulate the market, and we may look for a partial return of activity during the coming week. *Wet Salted Hides*—A moderate inquiry prevails for Domestic Slaughters, for home consumption, but transactions are restricted by the pretensions of holders, whose views are much above those of buyers. Some orders, at low limits, have been received from Europe, but the prices demanded for Hides prevent their being filled. Dry Salted Hides are in moderate request, at unchanged prices." Week's receipts, 10,111 Hides, and 72 bales do.; sales 22,000 Hides, including 6,500 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 21@22 lbs., 25c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., 23c., 6 months, usual selection; 730 dry California, 22 lbs., 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,900 dry Central American, 18@20 lbs., 20c.@21c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,500 dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., 21c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 dry salted Pernambuco, 30 lbs., on private terms; 250 dry Maracaibo, 23 lbs., 20½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,700 wet salted Montevideo Cow, 50 lbs., 10c., 6 months; 1,500 City and Country Slaughter, 60 @70 lbs., 7½c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 219,000, (same time last year 289,200, year before 296,800,) and 1,072 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 1,500 Horse, 1,800 East India Cow and Buffalo.

LATHS—Eastern are scarce and quiet, at $1 30 ℔ thousand.

LEATHER—The business of the week Messrs. WEIKEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—We are unable to report any change in the market. The sales during the week were of limited extent, and at quoted rates. *Oak Sole*—Prime grades are in moderate supply, and readily sell at our quotations. Inferior stock meets with but little inquiry. *Weekly Receipts* of sole leather about 58,000 sides."

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

NAVAL STORES—A good inquiry prevails for Common Resin, of which 2,500 bbls. have been sold since our last, at from $5 70@$6, ℔ 310 lbs. Nothing new in Tar. Small sales of Spirits Turpentine were made at $1 37½ ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after, to-day, and prices have been less buoyant. Sales have been made of 950 bbls., at $12@$13 for Mess; $13@$13 50 for Prime Mess; $8 50@$9 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4c.@4¾c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand, at 4¾c.@6c. for Hams; 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet at former rates; sales 500 boxes, at 6c.@6¼c. ℔ lb. Lard is salable and steady; sales 1,850 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¼c.@8¼c., and 500 kegs at 8¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues quiet, yet steady; sales, since our last, 250 bbls., at $13 75@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 75@$12 37½ for plain Mess, ℔ bbl. The Government contract for extra Mess (2,500 bbls.) was awarded at $14 33@$14 79 ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20 50 @$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50. @$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese rules dull and heavy, at 5c.@7c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales, 900 bags East India, at from $5 87½@$6 75; also 200 bags do. do., in bond for export, at $5 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been sparingly offered and purchased at previous prices.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been in very moderate demand here and in Boston, at 12c.@13c., chiefly at 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—A limited inquiry prevails for Clover at 7c.@7½c. ℔ lb., Timothy at $2@$2 25, and Linseed at $2 30 ℔ bushel.

SKINS—Deer are scarce and wanted; 18 bales Honduras were sold, part at 50c., cash. Goat of heavy and medium weight continue in moderate request at about previous quotations, but light Skins are dull of sale, unless at very low figures. We note sales of 50 bales Payta, 7,000 East India tanned, and 1,000 Rio Hache on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been less active to-day. Sales amounted to 530 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 6¼c.@7¾c.; 122 boxes Havana at 8¾c., 900 bags Pernambuco on private terms; and 200 hhds. Melado at 4c. per lb.

TALLOW—Sales 65,000 lbs. at 9¼c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 400 bbls., at 21½c.@21¾c., chiefly at 24½c., ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Transactions have been very moderate during the past week, and mainly in Lustre, which has been offered, in some instances, at easier prices. The reported sales comprise 1,000 bales Cape, at 25c., 6 months' credit, or equal thereto; 240 bales Donskoi, at 22½c.@25c., mainly at 23c.; and 120 bales Smyrna and other foreign, in small lots, and on terms not disclosed. In Boston, according to the *Shipping List* of to-day, the sales of the week have been light, comprising about 100,000 lbs., mostly fine fleeces, from 50c. @52c. ℔ lb.; 225 bales Mediterranean, South American and Australia, at various prices as to quality.

FREIGHTS—The market continues inactive, rates ruling downward. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, bulk and bags, 7d.; Corn, 6¾d.; and by steamer 8¼d., in vessel's bags, ℔ bushel; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; Pork, 2s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s., and by steamer, 50s.; Butter and Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 25s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7½c. @8c. For Cork—Pork, 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 3s.; Butter, 82s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8c.@8½c. ℔ bush.; Pork, 4s. ℔ bbl. Beef, 6s. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 26s., and Clover Seed, 32s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Havre—Flour, 65c.@75c. ℔ bbl. Wheat, 18c. ℔ bushel. The latest charterers, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British ship, 684 tons, to Liverpool, a ship, 776 tons, to Bordeaux, one 959 tons, and a bark, 735 tons, with the different varieties of fruit. Also, a small cottage and garden near the above. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

AT BELMONT—TWO-THIRDS OF A MILE from Fordham Depôt, on the Harlem Railroad, an elegant villa, in perfect order, with about one acre of land, containing fourteen rooms, bath, water closet, dumb waiter, &c. The garden is stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees, grape-vine and shrubbery; barn, stables, &c., will be sold low. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 49 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT MOUNT VERNON, a first-class house, barn and out-houses, one acre of ground; shade and fruit trees plenty. Also, a small house in 33d st., near 9th-av. For further particulars, inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 172 West 12th st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE—A COUNtry place at Scarsdale, 22 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. There is a large stone house, with five acres of land, and all necessary outhouses. Inquire for particulars of A. S. CAMPBELL, No. 403 4th st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A VILLA RESIdence on Bergen Heights, New-Jersey, within twenty minutes' walk of Hoboken Ferry. The house is new and well-built, containing 12 rooms, the grounds inclosing it being over half an acre. Apply at 75 Front-st., up stairs.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—A BASKET OF SILVER WARE, CONsisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Napkin Rings, butter-knives, Ladles, Silver Cup, &c., marked H. A. F. B. and J. J. Persons are cautioned against purchasing the same. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of all or any part of the above by FLOYD CLARKSON, No. 51 London Terrace, or GEO. W. VAN BOSKERCK, No. 121 Broad-st.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, THE 3d inst., a black morocco wallet, with side pocket and steel clasp, the latter broken; contained one in Treasury $5 bills, and about $30 other denominations—mostly fives. The finder will receive the above reward and thanks, by calling on T. REYNOLDS, No. 73 Broad-st.

LOST—A CHECK DRAWN BY ME JAN. 28, 1862, on the Bank of Commerce in New-York, in favor of Dr. Daniel Babbitt, for $1,853 50. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. WM. REDMOND.

LOST, ON THE 27TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1862, in Avenue A, between Houston and 5th sts., Bank Book No. 27,—in the Bowery Savings Bank. The finder will please to return it to the Bank, or to No. 21 3d-st., to A. RITTER, in the Store.

SEWING MACHINES.

NO. 629 BROADWAY,
WILLIAMS & ORVIS'
CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
From $25 to $50.

These machines have long been known in New-England and the Western States, where they have earned a richly merited popularity. We feel confident that their excellence and simplicity will speedily win an enviable reputation in New-York also, and we invite all interested to call and inspect them at our

SALESROOM,
No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

SEWING-MACHINE FOR SALE—ONE OF the best ever used; suitable for sewing army clothing, or will do fine work in the best manner; will be sold cheap for cash. Call at No. 8 3d-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 18 and 20, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. B. KELLOGG, No. 59 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-story and basement house No. 60 2d-av., near 3d-st., in good order, and containing all the modern improvements. Terms low. Apply to either HENRY R. GUMMINGS, No. 31 Nassau-st.; WALTER L. BRUSH, No. 55 Front-st.; or WM. JAGGER, jr., No. 79 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE residence on Murray-st., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington aves., Brooklyn; lot 50x125 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DENTAL PARTNER WANTED.—A DENtist doing a good business, for the present times, in this City, wishes a partner, with an equal amount of business, to take charge of the operating department; or a first-class dentist from the country, wishing to locate in the City, may purchase an interest if desirable. Address DENTIST, Station D, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 IN READY cash, in a small sale business (fancy goods) already established; none but a plain, honest, hardworking man need reply to this. Address, for one week, T. W. A., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

COAL, &c.

RED AND WHITE ASH COALS, CONsisting of the genuine Peach Orchard, Lehigh and Locust Mountain, prepared in the best order. Also, first qualities of Liverpool Orrel and English house Cannel, recently imported, all at lowest market prices.

HENRY REEVE,
corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

COAL AND WOOD LOW FOR CASH.—Coal all under cover. Weed by the cart-load or box. ASEL B. ABBOTT, successor to Abbott & Ladue, No. 823 Greenwich-st. and No. 80 Beach-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 333 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 130 ACRES, ON REDding Ridge, Conn., with house, barns and a variety of fruit; near churches, schools, &c. Apply at No. 95 East 13th-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Gratos, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway—T. B. STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A 2½ OR 3-STORY house and lot, with modern improvements, between 14th and 40th sts., and 2d and 8th avs.; price not to exceed $5,000, part on mortgage. Principals only need address, stating location. Box No 272 Post-office, N. Y.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

"WEE DROP" GIN—IMPORTED IN CASES containing one dozen stone jugs. Two hundred cases now landing ex ship *Henny* from Rotterdam. For sale by JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO., Sole Importers, No. 44 Water-st.

RIDING ACADEMY—FIFTH-AV., CORNER 30th-st.—Mr. DIBROW has the honor to announce that he has made arrangements with Signor Rafael de C. Polomino to train horses in the Lazin or high school of horsemanship. Gentlemen and ladies wishing to have their horses highly trained can do so by applying as above.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO 2.—75,000 COPIES ISSUED THE FIRST TWELVE MONTHS OF ITS PUBLICATION. It is an entire new work, of nearly 200 pages. Many of the tunes and hymns were written expressly for this volume. It will soon be as popular as its predecessor, (Bell No. 1,) which has run up to the enormous number of 575,000 copies in 36 months, outstripping any Sunday-School book of its size issued in this country. Also, both volumes are bound in one to accommodate schools wishing them in that form. Prices of Bell No. 2, paper covers, 15 cents, $12 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $18 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $22 per 100. Bell No. 1, paper covers, 12 cents, $10 per 100. Bound, 20 cents, $18 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt, 25 cents. $20 per 100. Bells Nos. 1 and 2 bound together, 40 cents, $30 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $40 per 100. Mail postage free at the retail price.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORner of 9th-st. and Avenue B.—Rev. S. H. PLATT, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. PLATT. Subject: *The Way in which I Should Walk.*—Psalm cxiii. 8. And at 7 P. M., by Rev. E. E. GEISWOLD. Sacramental services at 3 P. M. Prayer meetings every evening next week. Seats free. All are welcome.

"DO SOULS DEPART AT DEATH TO their final Heaven or Hell, or is there an 'intermediate state,' where they remain from Death to the Resurrection?" Prof. MATTISON will lecture upon this question in St. John's Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Prof. M. will also preach in the MORNING, at 10½ A. M. A cordial welcome to all strangers.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged, and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

AT THE STATE-ST. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn—the pastor, Rev. NEWTON HESTON, late of Philadelphia, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*Revivals, the Hope of the Church and the World.* The evening service will be followed by a meeting for inquirers. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Lecture and prayer meeting every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

"THE MILLENIUM, ITS NATURE AND Probable Commencement about 1869, after the Great Tribulation and Return of Christ," will be the subject of a lecture, by Rev. M. BAXTER, Episcopal Minister, in the Moravian Church, Mott and Houston sts., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., and at Phillips' Hall, 45th-st., and Broadway, MONDAY, at 7½ P. M.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.—REV. MR. GANSE will deliver the third of the series of Sabbath Sermons on SUNDAY EVENING, the 9th inst., in Rev. Dr. Adams' Church, on Madison-square. Subject—*The Duties of the Sabbath.* By order of the Sabbath Committee. NORMAN WHITE, Chairman.
R. S. COOK, Secretary.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH.—7TH-AV., near 127th-st. Rev. JOHN Q. ADAMS, the Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Baptism at the close of the afternoon sermon. At 7½ P. M. CHARLES BURDETT, Esq., the well known author of "Three Per Cent. a Month," and many other works, will preach a sermon embracing an account of his conversion and sanctification.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY REV. C. MEIL, in New-York, on SUNDAYS, at 3½ o'clock, in the Sabbath school room of All Souls' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., (entrance on the street,) and in Brooklyn, on TUESDAYS, at 7½ P. M., in the Sabbath school room of the New Chapel, corner of Clinton and Congress sts. Subject: *The Aspect of Religious Ideas in France.*

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD a matinée conversationale at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, THIS (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 10½ A. M., on the subject of Spiritualism, in which she will reply to and expound questions from the audience. At 7½ P. M. will discourse on *The Mothers of the Republic, its Founders; The Daughters, its Preservers.*

NOTICE.—ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, FLATBUSH, having been closed for improvements, will be reopened by the Rector on SUNDAY, Feb. 9, with special services, appropriate to the quarter century anniversary of the parish, commencing at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

B. S. HUNTINGTON, Rector.

FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st., religious services every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the chapel. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. The house is always open to visitors. Average number of inmates, 150. Attendance in school, 300 daily.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at the Oriental Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, looking for the soon coming of Christ to reign on earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER MADison and Gouverneur-sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HASKINKEL; morning service at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING; service at 7½ o'clock; all are cordially invited to attend.

THE CONVERTED JEW.—REV. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor of the Greene-st. M. E. Church, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching every evening next week, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others invited.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH—7TH-AV., NEAR 125th-st., Rev. ALFRED CORNMAN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M. The evening sermon will be before the Christian Brotherhood of the Church in improvement of the death of S. W. Baudan, Jr., one of their late number.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, communion. At 7 P. M. preaching by Rev. Mr. FRASER. The public invited. Seats free.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY School of the South Baptist Church, West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will take place on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 7½ o'clock. Singing by the children. Addresses by the Pastor and by Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent of the Howard Mission.

APPEALS TO THE YOUNG.—REV. E. G. BROOKS will give the next discourse of this series at the 2d-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject: *Living Work; or, the Conditions of Success.* Sermon in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

"THE COTTON CITY OF THE POTOmac and Its Citizens."—Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLEY will preach on this subject on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Services to commence at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M.

THE WORLD'S FINAL CRISIS.—THE Messenger of the King of Glory will proclaim the word of prophecy relating to the present and approaching night; events in the world's closing scenes, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Christians invited.

THE LAST TIMES.—A SERIES OF READings on this momentous subject will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock in the Lecture-room, by the Pastor of the Moravian Church, at the corner of Houston and Mott sts., commencing on WEDNESDAY of next week, the 12th inst. Seats free.

HARLEM METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. JOHN PARKER, from Newburgh, will preach, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath-School, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are invited.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, will give his fourth practical lecture to the young, on SUNDAY EVENING. The lecture is especially intended for young ladies, on the *Domestic Duties of Life.* Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

NOTICE.—BLEECKER HALL, CORNER OF MORton-ST.—Divine services every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. R. C. SHIMKELL, Pastor. Subject next Sabbath evening, (D. V.) *The Adaptedness of the Future State to the Physical Constitution of Man.*

MISS EMMA HARDINGE WILL LECture in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, Feb. 9, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subjects—Morning, *The "Metempsychosis," or Pythagorian Doctrine.* Evening, *Life and Trials of St. Paul.*

REV. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., will preach in the Church of the Holy Apostles, (corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, 9th inst., before the Missionary Association of that parish. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. Dr. GRENLEAF, of Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

BE SOMEBODY—OR LESSONS IN LIFE, BY Rev. C. C. GOSS, of the Christian Alliance, at Barnum's Museum, on SUNDAY EVENING. Strangers and young men especially invited. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Seats free.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN WILL DELIVER a lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, at 8 o'clock, in the Jane-st. United Presbyterian Church. Subject—*S. S. Preatiss, the Thunderer of the Southwest.* Ticket—25 cents, to be had at the door.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach ON SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Prayer Meeting before evening service, commencing at 6 o'clock.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Divington and Delancey sts. Annual Missionary collection on SUNDAY. Preaching by Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., at 10½ A. M. Sacramental service at 3 P. M. Preaching by Rev. J. PORTER, D. D., at 7 P. M.

REV. S. F. FARMER, OF WILLIAMSburgh, will preach in the 28th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 5th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, Feb. 9, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. EDWARD THOMSON, D. D., Editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, will preach at the Church of the Puritans on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DANIEL CURRY, D. D., WILL lecture in the St. John's Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, on *The Life, Character and Writings of Thomas Paine.*

"DIVES AND LAZARUS" (LUKE XVI., 19-31) will be considered by Rev. MOSES BALLOU, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, on SUNDAY EVENING. Services also at 10½ A. M.

MRS. E. J. FRENCH WILL LECTURE in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, Feb. 9, at 3 P. M. Subjects to be chosen by the audience.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Fifth-st. and 2d-av.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS, will deliver a lecture, SUNDAY

FINANCIAL.

ACCUMULATION $1,146,353,
ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Jan. 1, 1862.

Office, No. 261 Broad-st., Newark.
Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1861		$3,812,558 50
Received for premiums during the year 1861	$726,399 46	
Received for Interest during the year 1861	221,238 74	
Total Receipts for 1861	$950,638 20	
Paid claims by death	$243,685 96	
Paid policies surrendered	117,973	
Paid salaries, taxes, postages, &c.	33,198 51	
Paid commissions to agents	49,636 84	
Paid physicians' fees	3,735 55	
Paid annuities	1,517 00	
Paid Dividends	204,696 26—$653,843 26	—$296,794 93
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1862		$4,109,353 45

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$95,967 29	
Bonds and Mortgages	2,582,461 18	
Premium Notes	1,204,054 28	
Real Estate	70,866 43	
Loans on Scrip	4,921 85	
Premium notes and Cash with Agents	55,082 42	$4,109,353 45

7,020 Policies in force, Insuring $23,481,353 00
894 New Policies have been issued during the year.
Total amount of dividends paid to January 1, 1862 1,988,956 44
Total amount of claims by death to January 1, 1862 2,865,589 50

The Directors have declared a dividend of 45 per cent., and an *additional special* dividend of 5 per cent., payable in conformity with the present rule of the Company; and they have ordered the payment of the dividend of 1860 during the year 1862.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished, without charge, at this office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

DR. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

DEMAND TREASURY NOTES

RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.
Coupons of 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes due Feb. 19, paid on presentation, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AMERICAN GOLD

And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days of my notice, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 1mo., 7th, 1862.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER OF MURRAY-ST.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Feb 3, 1862.—The annual election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company on the third TUESDAY of this month, the 18th inst. The poll will be held open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

AMERICAN SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, COR. MURRAY-STREET.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 47TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1862.—INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage and other Bonds due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS FEBRUARY AND AUGUST UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES.—The first coupon due on the above notes will be cashed at par in current funds on presentation, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on productive real estate in the city or country. Apply to JOHN CORREJA, Jr., Architect, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., New-York.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN PURCHASED, at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE.—*In the matter of the application of Alexander Fleming for an order for the election of Directors of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company.*—In open Court, this 22d day of January, A. D., 1862. Present, Hon. ARTHUR MCARTHUR, Judge. The application of ALEXANDER FLEMING for an order for an election of Directors of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company having this day been heard, and testimony having been taken therein in open Court, and it having, upon said hearing, been made manifest to the Court that all the material facts alleged in the said application and petition of said Fleming are true, and that no election of the Directors of said Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, a corporation created by the laws of this State, has in fact been held since May, 1859, that a period exceeding two years in succession previous to making said application by said Fleming, and it appearing to said Court that the order made by said Court therein on the 28th day of December, A. D., 1861, was duly served as therein directed. Therefore, the said Court does hereby order and decree that a meeting of the stockholders of the said Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company shall be held at the Grand Jury Room in the Court-house in the City and County of Milwaukee, on the second MONDAY of March, A. D., 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and continue thereafter without adjournment until all stockholders authorized to vote, and offering to vote at such election, shall have voted; and said election shall continue at least till 6 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and shall be held in conformity with the law as to conducting said election and canvassing votes. And it is further ordered and decreed that this order and decree shall be published in the *Daily Wisconsin*, a newspaper printed in said city of Milwaukee, and also in the New-York *Times*, a newspaper printed in the City of New-York, at least once in each week for three successive weeks previous to the day on which said election is herein ordered and decreed to be held.—Dated Jan. 22, 1862.
By the Court.
ARTHUR MCARTHUR, Judge.
State of Wisconsin, Circuit Court, Milwaukee County, ss.—I, W. H. JACOBS, Clerk of said Court, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original order entered in the above entitled cause, that it is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof, as the same remains of record in my office.
In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 22d day of January, A. D. 1862.
[L. S.]
W. H. JACOBS, Clerk.
By W. L. CLEAVER, Deputy.
ja31-law3wF

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

WANTED TO LEASE—A FLOUR-MILL WITH two or three run of stones, and some land attached; must be in good condition and rent low. Address, with full particulars, G. A. W., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 54 Wall-st.

6½

(SIX AND A HALF) PER CENT.
CASH DIVIDEND to the stockholders has this day been declared, payable on demand.

ALSO

60

(SIXTY) PER CENT.
SCRIP DIVIDEND to the Policy holders on the earned premiums of participating policies, for the year ending 31st ultimo. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of March, prox.

CASH CAPITAL,
$400,000,
WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

GEORGE C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESSON, Vice-President.
WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.

A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1862.—SEVENTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February inst. upon stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the 20th day of March next, upon stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The transfer books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February instant.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 23th January, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. on all outstanding scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 10th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., on all policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1862.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Feb. 15, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 48 Wall-st., Feb. 6, 1862.—The Trustees of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable to stockholders on or after the 10th inst.
JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, Feb. 4, 1862.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared by this bank, payable on and after the 12th inst.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 31 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS THE UNDERSIGNED, ON the 24th day of October, 1859, offered a reward of $500, and the payment of all necessary expenses, for the arrest and delivery to the Chief of Police in Boston, of one John W. Russell, charged with larceny from us; notice is hereby given that we revoke said offer of reward, etc., and caution all persons to incur no expense in pursuit of said Russell on our account, from this date.
JOHN G. BUTLER.
JOSEPH DUNCKLEE.
BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BOARD of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, an association located in the City of New-York for the purpose of establishing and conducting Christian Missions among the unevangelized and Pagan nations, and the general diffusion of Christianity, intend applying to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its present session, for a special act of incorporation.
Jan. 9, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against LORENZO DELMONICO to present the same to the undersigned.
J. GUEDIN, } Assignees.
HENRY BABAD, }
No. 2 Maiden-lane.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED not to sell any goods or merchandise to the account of E. S. HASSE, without written order from the undersigned.
E. S. HASSE,
No. 123 Greenwich-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 10th day of February, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 17, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1861.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steams ip Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
ETNA	SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Mar. 1.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$31
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $1 5. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM MYLNE, Agent, No. 22 Water-st., in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 3d March. SATURDAY, 26th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March. SATURDAY, 24th May.
Passage money to Nassau $15
Passage money to Havana 60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have Passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, J. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:30 A. M., Milk, daily. 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily. 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MAKIN, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 5:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:45 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:45 P. M.	Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Hunsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of MEIGS & GREENLEAF is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.
CHAS. A. MEIGS,
A. W. GREENLEAF,
E. B. GREENLEAF.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of A. W. GREENLEAF & CO., and will continue a General Stock Commission and Banking business, at No. 44 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
A. W. GREENLEAF,
E. B. GREENLEAF.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, and will continue a General Stock Commission and Banking business, at No. 50 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
CHAS. A. MEIGS,
CHAS. H. MEIGS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of W. L. CONKLIN & CO. has expired. The business of the late firm will be closed by W. L. CONKLIN, at the old stand, No. 18 4th-av.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.
WM. L. CONKLIN,
LEMUEL CONKLIN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day entered into partnership, under the firm of CONKLINS & BAYLES, and will carry on the MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING BUSINESS at No. 18 4th-av., in this City.
WM. L. CONKLIN,
JOHN W. CONKLIN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
JAMES BAYLES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of MCCOUN, SCHOONMAKER & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. The business of the firm will be closed up by MCCOUN & SCHOONMAKER.
HENRY T. MCCOUN,
L. E. SCHOONMAKER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
GEORGE A. BOYDEN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of MCCONN & SCHOONMAKER, and will continue the Boot and Shoe business at No. 111 Chambers-st.
HENRY T. MCCONN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
L. E. SCHOONMAKER.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of JAS. TAYLOR & SONS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Edwin Taylor retiring from said firm. The business will be continued by the undersigned, under name and firm of JAS. TAYLOR & SON, at same place as formerly, No. 127 Attorney-st., by whom likewise, all present outstanding accounts will be settled.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1862.
JAMES TAYLOR,
JOSEPH TAYLOR.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BOYDEN, DITMARS & CO., and will carry on the Hat, Cap, Fur and Straw Goods business at No. 113 Chambers-st. and No. 96 Reade-st.
GEORGE A. BOYDEN,
OSCAR G. DITMARS,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
CLIFFORD MILSPAUGH,

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership for the carrying on of the dry goods jobbing business, at No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York, to date from the 1st day of January, 1862, under the firm name of J. D. LEWIS & CO.
JOHN D. LEWIS.
ARTHUR M. COCK.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WEILER & DIDIER is this day dissolved by mutual consent; either party will sign in liquidation.
P. WEILER.
Feb. 1, 1862. J. H. DIDIER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—ADOLPH HAMMER has this day admitted as partner, WILLIAM T. RYERSON, and they will continue the business of brewing ale under the firm of HAMMER & CO.
HARLEM, Feb. 1, 1862. 4th-av., 128th and 129th sts.

SKATES.

COSTELLO'S PATENT SKATES—REQUIRing no straps, and easily adjusted to the shoe, for ladies and gentlemen, sold at SLATER'S shoe stores, No. 858 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 13 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK,

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by DR. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar. Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 256 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. Inflammation of the kidneys, and catarrh of the bladder, strangury and burning, or painful urinating, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel, brick dust deposit, and mucous or milky discharges after Urinating. For sale by all druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, cannot be excelled. They can be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 Cary Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. Dr. C. refers as a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, to the world-all special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Refusal of the Rebels to Receive the Prison Embassy.

The Reoccupation of Romney by Gen. Lander.

A Challenge to Battle Declined by the Rebels.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION IMPROBABLE.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 8.

THE SOUTHERN MISSION A FAILURE.

It is conceded that the ostentatious embassy of HAMILTON FISH and Bishop AMES, to the Southern prisons, is a failure. The Confederate Government will not permit their presence. Mr. ALFRED ELY would doubtless have been received, and our Government may yet send him on this mission. Many Congressmen have urged it.

NO DANGER OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

I am authorized to say that certain members of the Cabinet are in receipt of private letters from members of the British Cabinet on the prospect of armed or any other *intervention*. Nothing of the kind is apprehended. On the other hand, they have the strongest assurances of peace and non-interference with the policy of this Government, whatever that policy may be.

With regard to cotton, they say the English papers are merely harping upon it to assist a clique of manufacturers who want to knock down prices. The necessity for American cotton *is, by no means, as strin*gent as is represented, and that if it becomes at all necessary to take any action in the matter, it will result only in *a prohibition of the export*. An important object in agitating the cotton question is said to be to give an impulse to the trade from India.

Another motive is, at the instance of rebel sympathizers in England, to buoy up the hopes of the South. The latter will only result in utter disappointment.

THE REBELS DRIVEN OUT OF ROMNEY.

Further information has been received from Gen. LANDER, by which it appears that, having been reinforced, he marched on Thursday at the head of between 7,000 and 8,000 men upon the enemy at Romney. The rebel forces were about equal to his own. They declined fighting and retreated across the river, destroying the wire bridge in their rear, and retiring probably to Winchester. As heretofore stated, Gen. LANDER is in possession of Romney.

A NEW GUNBOAT PAST THE BLOCKADE.

The United States gunboat *Pinola*, just finished at Baltimore, arrived here to-day. She came past the rebel batteries, accompanied by the *Resolute*, without being fired at. She will here take on board her armament and stores. She is in charge of Lieut. Commanding CROSBY.

CONGRESS.

Neither the House of Representatives nor the Senate are in session to-day, both having adjourned over yesterday until Monday.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The following has just been issued from the Appointment Office of the Post-Office Department:

Under the act of Congress approved Jan. 21, 1862 sailors and marines, in the actual service of the United States, have the same privilege with soldiers, of sending letters without prepayment of postage.

All Postmasters are instructed to mail, without prepayment of postage, all such letters, when certified as follows:

The envelope must bear the certificate "Naval Letter," signed by a Commander or Lieutenant on board the vessel, with the name of the vessel, thus:

Naval Letter.
Richard Roe, First Lieutenant,
United States Gunboat "Kanawha."
To John Smith,
New-York.

This privilege does not extend to commissioned officers.

All such certified letters must be rated with postage at the mailing office, to be collected at the office of delivery.

Letters addressed to such sailors and mariners must be prepaid as before.

(Signed) JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE REPORT—HOW IT CAME TO BE PUBLISHED BEFORE DELIVERED TO THE HOUSE—ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN GOVERNMENT SECRETS—INVASION AND ABUSE OF THE PREROGATIVES OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Feb. 3, 1862.

My attention has been called to a publication, made by authority, in the *Republican* newspaper of this city, to the effect that certain statements by the Washington correspondent of the TIMES, and by the correspondents of other papers, in regard to the Clerk of the "Potter Committee," are "false and malicious."

If the statements in question, in my correspondence to the TIMES, for which alone I am responsible, do not correspond with the facts, the aggrieved party has a right, I will not deny, to call them untrue. But to charactize them as "malicious," he has no right, for *that* is not true.

I was reading extracts from the report of the Potter Committee, (published in a New-York paper and republished in a Philadelphia paper,) when Mr. POTTER presented the report to the House, *carefully sealed*, and said "it had not been printed," (false,) and he moved "it be printed." Under these circumstances, the publication of the report, I reasonably concluded, was surreptitious. I certainly would have regarded it, if done by the consent or connivance of the Committee, a gross disrespect of the House, amounting to positive contempt. All committees are raised, or supposed to be raised, by Congress, to acquire information and organize work for the action of Congress; not to hatch causes of gossip and furnish pabulum for the morbid appetite of the multitude. But this latter view of the purpose of a committee seemed to have prevailed in the case of the Potter investigation. The House was the *last* body served with the results of investigations that they had ordered and paid for.

Believing that there has been a breach of confidence somewhere, or contempt of the House on the part of the Committee, I sought a member of the Committee, and asked an explanation. He replied that the *Clerk* had furnished a copy of their report for the Press, without the knowledge of any member of the Committee. He spoke of the act in a manner that, I conceived, justified the terms of severe censure I used in my dispatch to the TIMES. I did not know, at the time, who was the Clerk of the Committee; nor did I learn until the next day that it was Mr. J. R. GOODLOE, of Washington—one of whom I had always heard a good report heretofore, and against whom I should be very far from speaking or writing anything "false" or "malicious." Mr. GOODLOE, then, denies my impeachment. He gave or sold an advance copy of a Congressional Committee's report to the newspapers, *before* it was presented, in solemn farce "sealed," to the House that authorized it. And this, he now says, had the approbation of the members of the Committee. If so, the Committee have shown a discreditable contempt of the House, for which they deserve censure. It was Mr. HAIGHT, a member of the Committee, a Representative from New-York, who assured me that the copy was furnished without the knowledge of any member of the Committee. Deeming this sufficient evidence of the fact, I did not hesitate to state it. It was the only explanation, moreover, consistent with the honor of the Committee, or the truthfulness of Mr. POTTER, who said, in presenting the report "sealed," that "it had not been printed." I leave the final settlement of the facts with the Committee and their clerk.

I would not have occupied your columns with so much that might be regarded as personal to myself, merely to defend the integrity of my purpose in all my correspondence with the TIMES. A conscious honesty of intention to be always just and truthful, takes me out of the reach of the epithets "false and malicious," that Mr. GOODLOE authorized to be used in the *Republican*. But my object is to make use of this case to bring before Congress the flagrant abuse of their dignity and prerogatives, that is so commonly resulting now-a-days from the itching of members for premature notoriety, and from the venality of clerks and other confidential officers of Committees who get illicit pennies by making merchandise of information that the Government pays for, and is entitled to receive direct and uncorrupted. The Clerk of the Potter Committee may be free of blame. I give him the benefit of his aspersion of the Committee. But I do not choose to rest under his unjust allegation of malice in aught I have written, nor to let flagrant violations of the dignity and prerogative of Congress go without rebuke.

YORK.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

INDICATIONS OF A MOVEMENT AMONG THE REGULARS—GEN. SYKES TO TAKE COMMAND OF A BRIGADE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD INFANTRY, U. S. A., CAMP ANDERSON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1862.

Unless I am greatly mistaken, there will be a forward movement of the regulars stationed here before long. The preparations which have been made during the last two weeks, although slight in themselves, are nevertheless highly suggestive, or rather indicative, of a march. The officers have got their camp equipage in order, and have provided themselves with many little articles which will, no doubt, be found very acceptable on the other side of the Potomac. All surplus camp and garrison equipage, ordnance and ordnance stores, have been packed in boxes, and will either be turned over to the Quartermaster's and Ordnance Departments, or left in camp in charge of a guard. Some of the officers are of opinion that, even if we do move, Camp Anderson will still be considered the Headquarters of the Third Infantry, or regimental depôt. So far as our future movements are concerned, we are, of course, completely in the dark, and there is, consequently, a large amount of speculation indulged in as to whether we shall have a chance of distinguishing ourselves on the battle-field, or shall simply have to garrison some of the Southern forts and cities, after they have been taken by the troops now in the field.

Brig.-Gen. SYKES, Major of the Fourteenth Infantry, who has been here in command of the Third Infantry for the last six months, has been relieved by Maj. NATHAN B. RUSSELL, Third Iufantry, and will soon be assigned to the command of a brigade. The General has been ready for the field for some weeks past, and, judging by the completeness of his outfit, does not anticipate an early return to his private quarters. He and our new Secretary of War live next door to each other, directly opposite the camp, on K-street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, and have been a good deal together lately.

The two companies of the Tenth Infantry, who have been with us ever since we took possession of this camp, still remain here, and Maj. CHARLES S. LOVELL, of that regiment, being the senior officer, is in command of the camp, as the following order shows:

HEADQUARTERS BATTALION THIRD AND TENTH INF'Y., WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1862.

BATTALION ORDER, No. 4.—Maj. CHARLES S. LOVELL, Tenth Infantry, will assume command of the troops in Franklin-square. The commissioned and non-commissioned staff Third Infantry will continue their present duties, and all orders now in force will so remain until otherwise directed by the Battalion Commander. By order of Brig-Gen. SYKES.

FREDERICK DEVOE, Adjutant.

Maj. LOVELL is a native of Massachusetts, and was promoted from the ranks Oct. 13, 1837, to a Second Lieutenancy, in the Sixth Infantry. Since then he has seen as much service as any officer in the army. His present commission bears date May 14, 1861. Although we are sorry to lose Gen. SYKES, we consider ourselves fortunate in having Maj. LOVELL as our commanding officer. The boys have taken quite a liking to him, and when an officer has the respect and good will of his men he never need fear a retreat so long as there is any chance of victory. Maj. LOVELL is President of the General Court-martial now in session here.

In a previous letter I had to speak the reverse of complimentary regarding many of the young officers who had joined our battalion from citizen life, and who at that time were deficient even in the minor details of a military education. Since then they have attended to their duties with great assiduity, and have made it their object to learn all they possibly could, both of the theory and practice of warfare, that is, so far as the handling of squads and companies of men is concerned. The *real* practice has yet to come. The men were not slow to notice the improvement made by their company officers, and the result is that they have confidence in them, and would not hesitate to follow them anywhere. CAMP ANDERSON.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

THE ROADS—REBELS STILL PRACTICING WITH THEIR ARTILLERY—WHISKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP ELEVENTH REGIMENT MASS. VOLUNTEERS, NEAR BUDD'S FERRY, Md., Monday, Feb. 3, 1862.

The roads at present are in such a wretched state that the greatest difficulty is experienced in teaming stores from the landing at Rum Point to the regiments composing this division. The embarrassment occasioned is so great that it is found necessary to bring up many supplies from Liverpool Point, by water, and this is only accomplished by running the rebel batteries, which is attended, of course, with great risk and peril.

Yesterday, an eighteen-oared barge was dispatched with a detachment of the Twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, to the above named point, for a load of forage. No sooner had the prow of the boat made its appearance at the mouth of Chickamoxen Creek, than the rebels at Ship Point opened their batteries upon them. But the brave boys were not disposed to retreat, but boldly rowed down the river, assailed by a rapid firing from every rebel gun which could be brought to bear upon them, and which was continued until the barge had passed beyond their range. Not a shot, however, took effect upon them, although several came within dangerous proximity.

Our battery fired a few shots at the middle rebel battery in reply, the first one of which fell and exploded directly within their works. Immediately after, with the aid of a good field glass, a rebel was seen hurriedly borne from the battery in the arms of three of his comrades, giving ample testimony of the fatal effects of our shot. The rebels immediately directed their fire for a few minutes upon our battery, but perceiving that we were not affected, soon turned their attention to the receding barge.

Four regiments of the First Brigade are detailed to work upon the roads, but the storm for the past three days has rendered it impossible to proceed. To day a heavy snow storm has prevailed, and about four inches have fallen, which is being rapidly carried off by the rain which has set in to-night. This is the heaviest fall of snow we have had here this Winter.

Strychnine whisky still finds its way thither despite all efforts of Gen. HOOKER and other prominent officers to prevent it. It is smuggled into the woods within convenient distance of the various camps, by peddlers and others from Washington, who come within the guard lines and slily notify the soldiers where it is to be found. It is sold rapidly, and at most infamous prices, the men paying in many instances, a dollar and a half for what probably did not cost the vender more than a shilling. ARGUS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF BRAVERY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 31.—The Commanding General thanks Lieut.-Col. JOHN BURKE, Thirty-seventh New-York Volunteers, and the handful of brave men of that Regiment, and the First New-Jersey Cavalry under his command, for their services in the affair at LEE'S house, on Belmont or Occoquan Bay, on the night of the 28th inst. Their coolness under fire, and the discretion and judgment displayed by Lieut.-Col. BURKE, have won the confidence of the Commanding General, who recognizes in these qualities the results of discipline and attention to duty.

By command of Major-General MCCLELLAN.
Official copy. (Signed) S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.
(Signed) J. M. NORVELL, A. A. G.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Movements of the Rebel Cavalry—Dispersion of a Squad of the Enemy at Bolivar, &c.

FREDERICK, Friday, Feb. 7.

The latest intelligence obtained from the Virginia side is *viâ* Hancock, on Wednesday. A squad of rebel cavalry daily make their appearance on a distant hill, apparently to observe our movements.

At Harper's Ferry it was reported that JACKSON had not gone to Richmond, but was supposed to be at Halltown, where his men were making preparations to resist the imaginary advance of Gen. BANKS' Division. Bodies of Confederates were also at Charlestown and Martinsburgh.

On Tuesday a small body of the enemy were dispersed near Bolivar by a few well-directed shots from our battery on the Maryland heights. One of the shells exploded in an unoccupied dwelling.

There was considerable dissipation in town during the early part of the week, but a descent by the provost-guard upon several taverns has checked it in a considerable degree. Several companies of LAMON'S Virginia Regiment have arrived here from Hancock to join the Maryland regiment. Gen. COOPER, it is believed, will take the field in a few days.

Our artillery force has been considerably augmented during the week, and more are believed to be repairing to come hither.

Col. WEBSTER, of the Twelfth Massachusetts, is absent on a visit to Boston.

Twenty-nine prisoners from Baltimore, mostly belonging to the upper regiments, were sent to Hancock yesterday, under a guard of the Michigan Cavalry.

On Wednesday, the body of Sergeant-Major LUSK, of the Second Battalion, Michigan Cavalry, was escorted to the cars, *en route* homeward, by a large number of Masons and officers of his regiment. His loss will be severely felt by his corps and hundreds of personal friends. He was a Mason in high standing widely known and esteemed for his estimable qualities.

The weather is clear and pleasant this morning.

FROM SHIP ISLAND.

SHIP ISLAND, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1862.

The gunboats *New London*, *Water Witch* and *Henry Lewis*, under command of Commander SMITH, made a peaceable demonstration on Biloxi yesterday. The party landed under a flag of truce, as the people, (consisting of old men and children mostly, were very much frightened,) and after telling them what were the intentions of the expedition, the flag was taken down, and two 6-pounders and a schooner laden with lumber, taken.

The people at Biloxi and vicinity are in a deplorable condition. No troops were visible, and we learn that the greater portion of the people have deserted this part of the country.

Another expedition is on foot for to-morrow, and it is understood that its destination is Shieldsboro, or vicinity. It is not expected that the people will resist, but as at Biloxi, submit to the demands of our forces. R.

JUSTICE TO A GALLANT OFFICER.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT ESSEX, OFF CAMP HOLT, Ky., Friday, Jan. 24, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in the report published in your paper of the engagement in which the United States gunboat *Essex* took part against the rebel gunboats and batteries near Columbus, Ky., you mention Mr. THEO P. FERRY as master's mate, while he is, in fact, third master of this vessel. By making this correction, you will be but doing justice to a noble, generous and brave man. Respectfully yours,

JUSTICE.

MYSTERIOUS.

The schooner *Addie E. Barnes*, of New-Haven, Capt. BURSWORTH, from St. Johns, P. R., Jan. 25, with sugar, arrived yesterday morning. She left no American vessels in port, and reports that she had very heavy northerly gales during the passage. On the 4th inst., in lat. 34° 45', long. 73° 30', while lying to in a heavy northwest gale, blew away the mainsail and sustained other damage. On the 2d inst., in lat. 32° 34', long. 72° 45', heard heavy firing to the westward. There were three vessels in sight at the time, and not knowing who they might be, she carried a press of sail and ran them out of sight.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SCENE AT TIFFANY'S.—Yestesday, an honest countryman, who had traveled from home in a very dilapidated one-horse cart, left his team in front of TIFFANY'S marble palace while he went in to attend to some financial operation with the cashier and junior partner, Mr. ALFRED BIDDORD. He had but begun his story when his attention was attracted by the sudden disappearance of his vehicle, which, besides being drawn by a $20 horse, contained his only son and heir, aged about ten years. Dropping instantly the matter in hand, he plunged violently through the crowd of astonished customers, shouting "Whoa, Bill, stop I tell you," at the top of his voice. On he went till he reached the doors, which are made of a single pane of plate glass. Never dreaming that any thing less solid than air was before him, he made one final dive, went head foremost against the glass, and landed, cut in forty places, on the pavement. He uttered an exclamation of astonishment, and then remembering "his lost child," ran swiftly up Broadway, until he was stopped by Officer DEVOE, who, imagining him to be a fleet-footed thief, arrested and returned him, cut and bleeding, to the store. The poor fellow finally comprehended the matter, but vowed he was never so astonished in the course of his life, which astonishment was somewhat increased when he learned that the cost of the door, which he smashed into a thousand fragments, was $100. His horse, wagon and boy were soon brought safely back, and he went home very much "mixed" in his mental mind as "to them Yorkers and their derned doors with glass in 'em."

POSTPONEMENT OF THE LADIES' SKATING MATCH.—The ordinary Saturday afternoon crowd of skaters on the Central Park pond was increased nearly one-half yesterday, in consequence of the public announcement that a pair of prize skates would be contended for by certain ladies who are classed as U. P.'s, (unapproachable podographers,) in skating technology. But, alas! they were met with disappointment. The mild, warm winds of the past few days had occasioned a thaw, which changed the ice, to the depth of two inches at least, into a semi-fluid compound, alike inimical to comfort and to skates. Capt. RENWICK, of the Park Police, therefore wisely interdicted the match, fearing that the concentration of a large number of people at any one point would cause a break in the ice. The prize skates were on exhibition at the depôt of Messrs. WALTON & BROTHER, who projected the match, and the admiration of the visitors upon inspecting them was unanimous. Two days of frosty weather, and they will find an owner. When this affair shall have been disposed of, another of similar character will take place, in which gentlemen are to be competitors. The prize will surpass in beauty and value anything yet manufactured in the shape of skates.

CUSTOM-HOUSE INSPECTORS.—The following removals and appointments of Inspectors of the Custom house have been made during the past week:

Inspectors appointed—William Conklin, E. C. De Zeung, John Brener, Jr., Edward H. Price, James H. Wilds.

Inspectors removed—C. A. Kentish, Patrick Keenan, J. McManus, John McClusky, John Boole.

Night Inspectors appointed—John Atkins, Garrett Bell, Wm. Browning, Francis Buckel, Chas. W. Buckley, Wm. H. Fanton, John Gangloff, R. R. Grier, Solomon Goldsmith, Jas. R. Hobby, Ferdinand Jaker, Rodger Judge, George Craft, Henry Krochen, James Loyd, Alfred Lancaster, Hans Mastens, Daniel Mullins, A. Minnerly, Thos. Mulligan, Wm. McKay, A. M. Oakley, Jno. M. Park, Jas. Quinlan, Peter Riley, Jno. Rosback, Bernard Schwartz, Henry Schultz, Bernard Sheridan, William Sager, Floyd Travis, C. Van Zandt, John Van Winkle, Thomas W. Wilding, W. H. Wise.

By a new regulation of the Department, the number of night officers is increased. There will be hereafter two watches for each night, who will receive, together with the Night Inspectors, $1 50 each per diem. The former salary was $2.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.—Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, ANNE MITCHELL, a German woman about 37 years of age, committed suicide by hanging herself on one of the pegs of the hat-rack in the hall of house No. 148 West Twelfth-street, where she resided. It appears that her betrothed had gone off to the war, determined not to marry till he should return covered with glory. The matter preyed upon her mind, and she ultimately exhibited symptoms of mental derangement, and it is supposed she committed the melancholy act under the influence of temporary insanity. The Coroner was notified.

SUICIDE BY POISON.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday, at No. 92 Catharine-street, upon the body of a woman named MARGARET ANDERSON, a native of Ireland, aged 39 years, who died yesterday morning, from the effects of a dose of arsenic administered by herself on Tuesday last. Her husband testified that he knew of no reason why she should commit suicide. They had been married six years and had lived on good terms. The drug clerk of whom she purchased the arsenic, testified that she said that she wished the poison for the purpose of killing rats, and at the same time asked him how it ought to be used. Dr. KELLY was called on Wednesday, and attended upon her until her death, but the poison had taken effect to such an extent that he found it impossible to save her. She told some girls, who were present when she took the drug, that she was tired of life, and did not wish to live any longer.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday morning a German, named FREDERICK RAUCH, whilst in state of intoxication, fell down the stairway of his boarding-house, No. 55 Chrystie-street, and when found was dead. An inquest was held, and the verdict was "Death from Suffocation."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Public School No. 15.

The semi-annual exhibition of Public School No. 15, corner of Powers and State streets, took place on Friday. The exercises consisted of singing, dialogues, declamation and reading of original compositions. The school is under the charge of Mr. TAYLOR as Principal, and is one of the most popular and prosperous in the city. There are some 1,400 children on register, and the average attendance during the Winter has been 1,150. The scholars in the exercises manifested a commendable degree of self-reliance, and showed that they had been carefully trained Diplomas were awarded in the several classes of the Grammar Department for the most deserving for punctual attendance, correct deportment and attention to studies, to the following-named persons:

BOYS.

FIRST CLASS—Henry Bremner, Henry J. Miller, Charles J. Williams, Charles A. Flanders, Francis H. Pott, James L. Bell, Wm. H. Addams, Walden Mulford, Arthur E. Smith, N. H. Burt.

SECOND CLASS—M. T. Forman, Palmer Westervelt, DeGrasse Mulford, Wm. A. Castle, Charles Eddy, Frederick Blakeman, Wm. H. Coggshall, Albert A. Penoyer, Edward Murlin, Samuel G. Bremner, Cornelius V. Ward.

THIRD CLASS—Henry S. Allen, Wm. H. Nichols, Alphonse Metz, Wm. A. Slocum, Wm. E. Slocum, Andrew J. Bailey, Alfred W. Hinds, Irving McElroy, Joseph C. Quinlan, Addison V. Whitlock, Pablo Malespan, Frederick C. Seabury.

FOURTH CLASS—Ezra DeForrest, Daniel W. Wells, Wm. H. Higgs, C. C. Oliver, Frank Slocum, Samuel Sims, C. S. Van Dyke, Philip Flagler, Charles W. Radcliffe, Peter Meserole, Wm. Harding, Charles E. Carson.

GIRLS.

FIRST CLASS—Harriet E. Bedlow, C. E. Bedlow, Sarah F. Russ, Susan E. Baker, Maria L. Troop, Aletta Du Flon, Carrie A. Hinds, Abbie P. Flanders, Maria B Hunt, Emma N. Bridgham, Ella C. Danforth, Margaret J. Cox, Cornelia N. Covert, Julia Onderdonk, Abbie C. Tibbals, Drusilla B. Dawson, Selina A. Kirby, Margaret McCalvay, Julia Marsh, Agnes James.

SECOND CLASS—Isabella C. Phillips, Maria L. Peck, Clothilde M. Merritt, Mary L. Keetels, Gertrude M. Potts, Emma Decker, Annette E. Howard, Frances E. Smith, Mary A. Start, Mary S. Davison, Sarah E. Bagot, Kate M. Syles, Sarah E. Edsall, Ella L. Greves, Mary R. Hull, Margaret J. Smith, Caroline A. Williams, Eliza L. Hunt, Sarletta Carver.

THIRD CLASS—Agnes C. Archer, Emily A. Crampton, Hattie A. Bonnett, Mary A. Hoskins, Martha I. Edgleston, Frances H. Emanuel, Frances E. Van Dyke, Ida E. Carver.

FOURTH CLASS—Augustina C. Bagot, F. A. Stetson, Ida Syles, Sarah Wooley, Adelaide Post, Augusta L. James, Annie S. Calwell, Mary A. Hull, Sarah Syles, Emma G. Lombard, Fanny A. Munn, Mary C. Pott.

THE GRAND MASQUERADE AND CARNIVAL ON THE UNION POND.—The fancy dress entertainment that has attracted such general attention in the Eastern District of Brooklyn this past week, was repeated yesterday afternoon and evening, and the affair was characterized with the success attendant upon the carnival of Tuesday last. These novel entertainments have become quite a feature of Brooklyn amusements, and as they have been admirably conducted, they have been a source of great gratification not only to the members of the associations who have originated them, but also to the immense crowds of spectators who have been present on the occasion. The masquerade yesterday was attended by at least 4,000 persons, the large majority of whom were ladies, and not a single circumstance occurred to mar the harmony or enjoyment of the occasion. Fully 10,000 persons were collected on the street adjoining the pond, from whence a full view of the scene could be had, the top of the fence inclosing the pond being level with the streets. At 4 P. M., about which time the crowd was greatest in extent, the scene was gay, novel and picturesque in the extreme. The costumes were as varied as numerous, almost every imaginable character being represented from the Wild Indian of the West to the Wild Irishman of the East. Monks, nuns, Quakers, Princesses, servants, old men and boys, Yankees and Chinese, &c., *ad infinitum*, jostled each other as the motley crowd rapidly glided by. The arrangements connected with the two entertainments had on the Union Pond on Tuesday and yesterday, reflect great credit on the managers of the Association, for certainly nothing could have gone off with greater success or satisfaction. To-morrow a fancy dress carnival will take place on the Washington Pond, and if the weather prove as favorable as it has been during the days on which the carnivals have been held on the Union Pond, it will doubtless be another success.

Marine Disaster.

LOSS OF BARK ANNIE BUCKNAM, OF BOSTON.

Capt. LEFAVIER, of the bark *Annie Bucknam* abandoned at sea, reports as follows: Left Queenstown Dec. 18, with a cargo of coal, bound to Shanghai; Dec. 25, lat. 38°, lon. 17° 42', experienced a heavy gale from S. S. E., during which shipped a heavy sea, which stove bulwarks, boats, plank shear, washed overboard everything movable about decks, and sprung a leak and hove the vessel on her beam ends. Dec. 26, the Hamburg bark *Mercurius*, from Hamburg, British bark *Success*, from Liverpool, for Bahia and Prussian bark *Burgemeister*, from Sunderland for New-York, hove in sight, and took off the crew. The captain and mate were taken off by the *Mercurius*; the steward, cook, carpenter, and four seamen, by the *Success*; and four seamen by the *Burgemeister*. Capt. LEFAVIER and Mate were subsequently transferred to the Mecklenburg ship *Mecklenburg*, and brought to this port.

The *Annie Bucknam* was built in 1850, is of 530 tons register, and owned by J. S. COOLIDGE, N. SMITH and others, of Boston.

The Retired Secretary of War.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. CAMERON AND PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph.

Although, as it will be seen, this correspondence is marked private, its publication was rendered absolutely necessary, as well to maintain the truth of history as to serve the ends of justice. This must explain its appearance in our columns. The letter of the President, in his own handwriting, reads as follows:

[PRIVATE.] EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Though I have said nothing hitherto in response to your wish, expressed long since, to resign your seat in the Cabinet, I have not been unmindful of it. I have been only unwilling to consent to a change at a time and under circumstances which might give occasion to misconstruction, and unable, till now, to see how such misconstruction could be avoided.

But the desire of Mr. CLAY to return home and to offer his services to his country in the field enables me now to gratify your wish, and at the same time evince my personal regard for you, and my confidence in your ability, patriotism, and fidelity to public trust.

I therefore tender to your acceptance, if you still desire to resign your present position, the post of Minister to Russia. Should you accept it, you will bear with you the assurance of my undiminished confidence, of my affectionate esteem, and of my sure expectation that, near the great Sovereign whose personal and hereditary friendship for the United States so much endears him to Americans, you will be able to render services to your country not less important than those you could render at home.

Very sincerely, your friend,

A. LINCOLN.

Hon SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Gen. CAMERON'S reply to the President is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your favor of this date, and to thank you, with profound respect, for its kind and generous tone. When you were elected President, a result to which I contributed my best exertions, I had no thought of leaving the Senate of the United States, or of accepting any position within your gift. But when you invited me to Springfield, Ill., and presented me the choice of one of two named places in the list of your constitutional advisers, I could not, for grave public reasons, and after great reflection, refuse a trust so trying and laborious. My life had been one of constant labor and excitement. I looked to the Senate as the best field, after such a life, in which to serve my country and my State. It was only when I realized that I might be of service to the general cause in the darkly foreshadowed future, that I ventured to undertake the manifold and various responsibilities of the War Department. I felt when I saw the traitors leaving their seats in Congress, and when the *Star of the West* was fired upon in Charleston harbor, that a bloody conflict was inevitable.

I have devoted myself without interruption to my official duties, and have given to them all my energies. I have done my best. It was impossible, in the direction of operations so extensive, but that some mistakes should have happened, and some complications and complaints should have arisen. In view of such considerations, I thank you for the expression of your confidence in my ability, patriotism, and fidelity to public trust. Thus my own conscientious sense of doing my duty by the Executive and by my country is approved by the acknowledged head of the Government himself.

When I became a member of your administration I avowed my purpose to retire from the Cabinet as soon as my duty to my country would allow me to do so. In your letter of this day's date, so illustrative of your just and upright character, you revive the fact that I some time ago expressed the same purpose to you, and in reminding me of this your proffer for my acceptance one of the highest diplomatic positions at your bestowal, as an additional mark of your confidence and esteem.

In retiring from the War Department I feel that the mighty army of the United States is ready to do battle for the Constitution; that it is marshaled by gallant and experienced leaders; that it is animated with the greatest enthusiasm for the good cause, and also that my successor in this Department is my personal friend, who unites to wonderful intellect and vigor, the grand essential of being in earnest in the present struggle, and of being resolved upon a speedy and overwhelming triumph of our arms. I therefore frankly accept the new distinction you have tendered me, and as soon as important and long-neglected private business can be arranged, I will enter upon the important duties of the mission which you have assigned me.

I have the honor to be, my dear Sir,
Your obedient and humble servant,
SIMON CAMERON.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Three-fourths of Kanagawa Destroyed by Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Feb. 6.

The bark *Ada D. Rogers*, with Japan dates of the 19th of December, has arrived here.

Three-fourths of Kanagawa had been destroyed by fire. The loss was about two hundred thousand dollars.

Japanese Ambassadors to England and France were expected to start from Yedo on the 2d of January.

Sailed to-day, ship *Haze*, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 7.

Arrived, bark *Keoka*, from New-Bedford.

The whalers *Congress* and *Reindeer*, of New-Bedford, were at Magdalena Bay, Lower California, ten days ago. The *Congress* was bound home, with 3,000 barrels of oil.

Stamped Envelopes and the Soldiers, &c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 8.

The report that the Government has decided to discontinue the issue of ruled stamped envelopes has produced a good deal of dissatisfaction, especially among the soldiers, with whom they are regarded as the cheapest and most convenient form of postage stamps. It is said that remonstrances against this step are circulating among some of the encampments.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Feb. 8.

The Chamber of Commerce, to-day, adopted a resolution approving the legal tender clause in the Treasury Note bill.

Death of a Physician.

AUBURN, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 8.

Dr. JOSEPH M. MORRIS died in this city, this afternoon, of paralysis.

The Anglo-Saxon Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Feb. 8.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* sailed at 4½ o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool.

(Advertisement.)

TO THOSE WHO CAN COMPREHEND.

In every disease not produced by external injury, all severe pain and every severe inflammation must be always taken as decidedly favorable symptoms; and if purging with BRANDRETH'S PILLS is at such a time sufficiently enforced, a great advantage will be made toward an ultimate cure.

It is an established truth that chronic illness is very seldom cured, otherwise than by conversion into acute. It is thus that I have named the excitement and fever that come on in these cases after some number of doses of

BRANDRETH'S PILLS—"THE FEVER OF HEALTH."

Let it be borne in mind that all pains and inflammatory symptoms are only so many signs that the vital powers are aroused to throw out impurities, and if we aid nature at such times with BRANDRETH'S PILLS, our ultimate recovery may be deemed certain."

FEVERS EXPLAINED.

Fever is nothing more nor less than the effort of nature to throw out from the body something foreign and injurious. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, used judiciously, will cure any case of fever. When the patient craves for cold water he should have all that he wants. Oh! what valuable lives are every day lost, that might be saved if

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

were relied upon as their merits deserve.

A gentleman ate his tea as usual. In the course of the evening a singularly dizzy feeling came over him; he could hardly collect his thoughts. The doctor was sent for, who said he must be bled, that he was threatened with apoplexy. This gentleman abhorred bleeding, and informed the doctor his services were not further required, as he would take seven of BRANDRETH'S PILLS immediately. He did this, and by the next evening was as well as ever. These cases are every day's experience. Yet numbers die that could be as easily saved. B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Purchase your Pills at No. 294 Canal-street, or No. 4 Union-square, where they are always issued inclosed in bill of directions, and almanac. It is of importance you obtain your first box certainly genuine. You then can detect the FALSE from the

TRUE BANDRETH PILLS.

Be sure, then, you purchase your first supply at
No. 294 Canal-street, or
No. 4 Union-square, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Volunteers for the army should not leave the City until supplied with HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. For sores, scurvy, wounds, small-pox, fevers and bowel complaints, these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box.

Passengers Arrived.

In schooner H. P. Russell, from Bordeaux—P. Vales, Mr. Alguer.

In bark Harvest Queen, from St. Domingo City—Mr. H. B. Baldwin, of Brookfield, Conn.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 02 | Sun sets.... 5 28 | Moon sets.... 3 17
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 01 | Gov. Island. 3 50 | Hell Gate.... 5 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 8.

Cleared.

Steamship Bavaria, (Ham.,) Meier, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Alexander Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Moro Castle, Ross, Philadelphia, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Onward, Coombs, Baltimore, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Empire, Coombs, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Roland, (Brem.,) Wicke, Philadelphia, Limes & Huffer; Electric, (Ham.,) Johannisser, Hamburg, Sloman & Edge.

Barks Tiberius, (Br.,) Newman, Queenstown, J. C. McArthur; Teresa, Foster, St. Thomas and Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Jason, (Nor.,) Neilson, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Hazard, Kantens Rio Janeiro, Henry Gardner; Tivoia, Brown, Ponce, P. R., Stargis & Co.

Brigs Ann Taylor, (Br.,) Johnson, Cork, Murdock & Smythe; Judge Blaney, Coombs, Philadelphia, Yates & Porterfield; Machias, Shoppy, Neuvitas, Owen & Cargegie; Rusk, Babbidge, Havana, F. N. Spofford; Angelina, Mahlman, Cadiz, Harbeck & Co.; Mary Hatfield, (Br.,) Marsh, St. John, N. B., H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; Gen. Marshall, Ames, Portland, Walsh, Carver & Chase; George Harris, Stowers, Portland, R. P. Buck & Co.; Mary Ann, (Br.,) Cole, St. Jago de Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.; Prince of Wales, (Br.,) Smith, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Levi Rowe, (Br.,) Kelly, Nassau, N. P., John R. Bacon; Rebecca, McGee, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Quickstep, (Br.,) Johnson, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; J. L. Day,